Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1866. NUMBER 330.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1866.

THE NEWS.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

An Unexpected Provision of the Constitution.

The bill was lost on account of the absence of members from their seats when the vote was taken. In a full house it would have passed by a decided majority, as it may yet do before the close of the session.

It was taken for granted by the commercial world and loyal public that the bill, having passed the House at the session, and having failed in the Senate only for want of time, was to be enacted at this session, and its passage was, in fact, only a mere matter of form. The subject had been fully discussed in Congress and by commercial bodies, and by both the debtor and the creditor interest, and the measure was matured to the satisfaction of all.

The demonstrations which have been made in favor of a bankrupt system are of the bill which was reported by Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, from the select committee on the subject, have been more earnest and wide spread than were ever made in favor of any measure.

The bill presented a common ground upon which debtors and creditors of the North and South, of the East and West, could meet and arrange their affairs to their mutual satisfaction.

In 1830, Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, prepared, with much care, an excellent bankrupt law, but it failed to pass Congress.

In 1837, Mr. John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, prepared another bill, which met the approbation of Congress and business people, but Congress did not pass it.

A SOUTH AMERICAN SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

The Saladero of Montevideo—A Thousand Cattle Killed each Morning—A Graphic Description.

[Correspondence Providence Journal.]

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The Southern Baptist ministers are to meet in Russellville, Ky., on the 23d of May.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN MISSISSIPPI.

A Man taken from his House by a Mob—He is Brutally Murdered, and Buried in the Woods at Night.

[From the Memphis Argus, April 21.]

A gentleman who arrived from Mississippi yesterday, called at our office and furnished some particulars of one of the most shocking affairs that has come to light in some time.

During the month of January, when mobs and lawlessness were more prevalent in parts of Mississippi than now, a band called one evening at the door of a man named Vinson, in Oktibbeha county, and seized him as a prisoner, declaring him to be the leader of a gang of thieves. His family remonstrated, but in vain; he was forced away amid their entreaties, and they were left to conjecture his fate.

An Electro-Magnetic Car Brake.

The French Academy has awarded a prize of twenty-five hundred francs to M. Achard, an engineer of Paris, for an electro-magnetic brake, but refrains from recommending its adoption. If it were worth a prize it ought to have been worth a trial.

Profits of St. Louis Detectives.

[From the Missouri Republican, April 21.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Forthcoming Report of the Reconstruction Committee.

It is Favorably Received by Union Congressmen.

THE OHIO CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The Election Committee Will Report in favor of Delano.

Later European News.

THE FRANCHISE BILL LOSING GROUND IN PARLIAMENT.

Shipping of the Atlantic Cable Commenced on Board the Great Eastern.

THE GERMAN DIFFICULTY STILL UNADJUSTED.

Attempt to Assassinate the Russian Emperor.

Heavy Bank Robbery at Cadiz, Ohio.

THE THIEVES SECURE $350,000 IN BONDS AND CURRENCY.

Trial of Duncan, the Andersonville Jailer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 29.

FROM EUROPE.

The Atlantic Cable Being Placed on Board the Great Eastern—The Reform Bill—The German Question Still Unadjusted—Attempt to Assassinate the Czar of Russia.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Hermann, from Hamburg, via Southampton, 18th instant, arrived at Quarantine at eleven o'clock last night. All well.

FROM MACON, GA.

Appointment of Rebels—Decision Affecting Greenbacks—The Trial of Duncan, the Andersonville Jailer.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MACON, GA., April 28.

BOLD ROBBERY.

A Bank Cashier's Residence Entered and the Keys of his Safe secured—The Bank Broken Open, the safe Robbed, and the Watchman Locked Up within it—The Robbers Secure $350,000.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Legislative—Opinions of a Prominent Georgian—Address to the People of Tennessee—The President's Action in the Henderson Case—The American Flag Hissed—Accounts of Fearful Destitution.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FROM CINCINNATI.

Mortality—Sanitary Measures—Building Near the Opera House Site—Railroad Matters.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, April 29.

The number of deaths in this city for the past week is fifty-three—none from cholera. The Board of Health have resolved to prosecute the butchering, soap and candle making and bone boiling establishments of the city as nuisances.

FROM MEMPHIS.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, April 29.

Weather, raining and cool. River rising fast. Business dull.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Gen. Canby Before the United States Circuit Court—Strict Quarantine Regulations—The New European Steamship Line.

FROM NEW YORK.

New Plan of Quarantine—Chilian War Vessel.

Head Centre Stephens.

From San Francisco.

Destructive Fire.

From Louisville.

Navigation Opened.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

New York Money and Stock Market.

Philadelphia Market.

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

New Advertisements.

Published This Day,

THE MASQUERADE AND OTHER POEMS.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

1 Vol. 16mo. $1.75.

COMPANION POETS. VOLUME II.

314th Thousand Now Ready.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

By Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Recently Published.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

THE North American Review FOR APRIL.

THE CHOLERA.

FIRE! Insure Against FIRE!

WILLIAM SCOTT, Wholesale Provision Dealer, Produce and Commission Merchant.

245 South Water Street, Chicago.

TRIED BY FIRE,

$13,000.

Re-Opening of Trade!

Cholera Preventative.

KEAN & DAVIS, BANKERS, And Dealers in Government Securities, 11 Wall-st., New York.

COAL! COAL!!

Central Illinois Real Estate Office.

ARRIVAL OF MADAME AL...

KEROSENE GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

New Advertisements.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS—

$1,000 TO INVEST AS PARTNER.

FOR THE MANITOU, FOX AND BEAVER ISLANDS, NORTH FORK, CARP AND PINE RIVERS.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE.

TO LOAN—$20,000, on farms

THE OPERA. THE LIBRETTO OF Crispino e la Comare,

LYON & HEALY'S,

Extensive Pastures and Herding Grounds to Let.

New Advertisements.

THE BONA FIDE GIFT CONCERT.

Comprising the ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK OF CLARK & SAYLOR, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS No. 146 Dearborn Street.

To be disposed of to the patrons of the GRAND CONCERT, AT Smith & Nixon's Hall, MAY 23d, 1866.

THE FIRST GIFT IS $5,000 IN GREENBACKS.

THE SECOND GIFT A $4,000 HOUSE AND LOT.

8,578 GIFTS

From $1.00 in cash to to $250 each in Goods.

The whole of the Gifts are to be seen at their Store. No deception. We are determined the Public shall have value received.

Examine our LIST of Gifts, which we send by mail on receipt of P. O. stamp enclosed.

Tickets only $1.00.

We are now receiving an overwhelming amount of orders from the country, that unless an early application is made, the tickets will all be sold, and many will be disappointed.

REMEMBER

$1.00 only for a Ticket.

11 Tickets for $10.

100 Tickets for $85.

HOW TO SEND MONEY:

Money can be sent at our risk by Draft, Express, Post Office Order or Registered Letters.

Editors, Postmasters and General Dealers are requested to act as Agents, to whom I will allow the full compensation on all tickets ordered. Agents will be supplied with the books, on application, for free distribution.

Address all orders to

CLARK & SAYLOR, Jewelers.

146 Dearborn-st, Chicago, Ill.

P. O. Drawer 6038.

Enclose stamp for return postage.

CLARK & SAYLOR, 146 Dearborn Street.

New Advertisements.

FASHIONS 1866. DEMAND J. W. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (Or Double Spring) SKIRTS.

THE LAST NEW STYLE IS THE CELEBRATED EMPRESS TRAIL!

CELEBRATED SKIRTS.

AT WHOLESALE BY FIELD, PALMER & LEITER, J. V. FARWELL & CO., BOWEN BROTHERS,

And other Leading Houses in this city.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, No. 97 Chambers, and 79 & 81 Reade Street, NEW YORK.

JOSEPH WEST, 111 Lake Street, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN CARPETS, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, &c.

Extremely Low Prices. CURTAIN GOODS, Window Shades, Hollands, Damask, &c.

PRIME FEATHERS.

MUSICAL.

COTTAGE ORGANS AND MELODEONS

R. BURDETT & CO., Manufactory Nos. 77, 79 and 81 Sedgwick street, Chicago.

LYON & HEALY, General Agents for Burdett's Cottage Organs.

Valuable Productive Property AT AUCTION, To Close an Estate.

Kindling Wood

$40 CURRENCY.

FIRST CABIN.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of

ANDREWS, HITCHCOCK & CO., dealers in BRIAR HILL COAL,

BROOM CORN, &c., &c., &c.

RUSTIC WINDOW SHADES.

New Advertisements.

UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT will positively be given at Crosby's Opera House, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, MAY 28th, 1866. NO POSTPONEMENT.

125,000 VALUABLE PRIZES

$100,000 IN GREENBACKS

Price, $1.00 Each.

SPECIAL TERMS OR CLUB RATES:

WE WILL SEND

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THOSE DESIRING TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

CHICAGO AND KANKAKEE.

PROVISIONS. ANDREW BROWN, NO. 53 RIVER STREET.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU.

TEETH

REMOVAL. WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO., Proprietors of the UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT,

Compound Interest Notes, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT BY THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

PATENT DROP AND BUCK SHOT.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

WEST 12th STREET WOOD YARD.

Wanted.

WANTED—Agents

Situations.

Wanted—Partner.

BOARDING—Wanted—By

WANTED—Partner—In

WANTED—Partner—$5,000

WANTED—Partner—To

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

There are three editions of the Tribune issued: 1st, every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. 2d, The Tri-Weekly, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the Weekly, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

Terms of the Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1866.

THE RECONSTRUCTION REPORT.

The report of the Reconstruction Committee, which is published herewith, though not so thorough as we had hoped for, is perhaps the best thing attainable under the circumstances. It does not establish the principle of manhood suffrage, which we earnestly desired to see adopted, but it puts the late rebels into a political quarantine for the benefit of the public health, by excluding them from the right to vote for members of Congress or Presidential electors until July 4, 1870, and thus holds out the hope that the two classes, (the loyal blacks and the disloyal whites) will eventually be admitted to the suffrage together. It continues Andrew Johnson's "pocket" Governments in power, but hedges them about with so many conditions and tests that it is to be hoped their power for mischief will be small. It stipulates for the civil rights of all classes, puts the basis of representation on the actual number of the voting class, instead of the whole population, and prohibits the payment of any portion of the confederate debt or of the rebel State debts. It renders the leading rebels ineligible to office under the United States, and it secures the non-admission of the Southern delegations to Congress until their respective States shall have adopted the Constitutional Amendment reported by the Committee.

The report was concurred in by the twelve Republican members of the Committee. The three Copperhead members, of course, voted against it.

A FACTION BASED ON FICTION.

An "Andrew Johnson" meeting was held on the 25th instant at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn. The World styles it a "great mass meeting of supporters of President Johnson." The Times, which professes to support President Johnson as one drunken man, sadly needing support himself, might profess to support another a little more drunk, styles it "a Democratic mass meeting for the alleged purpose of sustaining the policy of President Johnson as understood in Democratic circles." Gen. Rousseau in addressing it said, "now, gentlemen, Copperheads if you are, come up and support the President." The meeting seems, therefore, to have been like every other Johnson meeting yet held, a mere Copperhead splurge.

The only features which entitle it to attention are a letter, read from John A. Dix, and a speech, delivered by Gen. Rousseau, of Kentucky, two proselytes, to the Presidential policy. Gen. Dix, whose military seems to be called for by this event, was, from his entrance on public life to 1848, a "Democrat." In 1848, he sinned with Van Buren, and fell from pro-slavery grace. During the administration of Pierce and Buchanan, he crawled back into the Democratic kennel, eating, like the Van Burens, all his anti-slavery words of 1848, stood by Buchanan in the attempt to force slavery into Kansas, and was rewarded with the New York Post Office, and with an appointment to Buchanan's Cabinet, during its last agonies, as Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Howell Cobb. While in this office, he achieved an easy popularity by a despatch to a New Orleans officer, directing that if any person should haul down the American flag, he should shoot him on the spot. For this Mr. Lincoln made him a Major General, but he performed no other great military achievement. From that time Mr. Dix acted as a War Democrat, but in nothing that he has ever said or done has he betrayed sympathy with the Republican party in its hostility to slavery or on any other question than that of suppressing the rebellion. Mr. Dix is a gentleman of excellent manners and good intentions, but his letter indicates that he has not learned what the Republican party thinks or demands on the question of Reconstruction, but in place thereof has relied upon his imagination for his facts. He says:

"In the general scope of his (the President's) views, I fully concur. From an early period after the close of the war it was understood that, when these States should have given their assent to the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery, and repudiate the debts contracted to overthrow the Government, they should be permitted to resume their places in the Union, and to be represented in both Houses of Congress. The exaction of new conditions is a violation of that understanding," &c.

When, where, how, with whom was this understanding made? No public document proclaims it. On the contrary President Johnson, through Secretary Seward, announced to the Provisional Governors "at an early period after the close of the war," that the President's scheme of restoration would be subject to the future action of Congress. The understanding, therefore, was the creature of Mr. Dix's imagination. He says also:

"Whatever inconveniences may result from the prompt admission of the Southern Representatives, I can find none so prejudicial in their influence on the country, as the example, which we are setting them like ours, of denying to one-fourth of the people of the country a voice in their own government."

But does not General Dix know that Congress and the Republican party are battling to prevent the very wrong which General Dix here deprecates? Does not the Johnson policy of reconstruction deny to more than one-fourth—to one-third of the people of the South a voice in their own government? Has he not formed a State Government in South Carolina which denies to three-fourths of the people of that State a voice in their own government? Can General Dix expect his opinions to have a feather's weight before an intelligent country, when all men can see that the very principle on which he bases his support of the President's policy is overthrown by the President's policy? If General Dix is sincere in his desire to prevent one-fourth of the people of the Southern States from being deprived of a voice in their own government, he will wait for, and support the policy of Congress. That policy when it comes, will not deprive any portion of the people of any part of the country of a voice in their Government. The President's does.

While Gen. Dix's letter is based on principles which conflict with its conclusions, Gen. Rousseau's speech is based on misstatements of fact. Referring to the Baltimore Convention, he says:

"You know that no man is eligible to the office of Vice-President unless he is a citizen of the United States; and Stevens contended that Andrew Johnson could not be eligible because Tennessee was not a State. But Stevens was voted down, and the Republican party nominated Johnson, and he was elected; so Mr. Stevens' theory was repudiated then."

Mr. Stevens made no such silly speech. He opposed the admission of delegates from Tennessee, because Tennessee had then no State Government, and the admission of her delegates into the nominating convention would seem to compromise the Republican party upon the question of admitting her representatives into Congress and her votes in the Electoral College. He thought this injudicious and opposed it, and his advice been taken the country would have had a better man than it has now in the Presidential chair. But he knew that a citizen of Montana, Utah, Tennessee or Idaho, all of which were without a State Government, would be just as eligible to the office of President, and just as fully a citizen as himself. Here is Rousseau's next coinage:

"The same principle was recognized by Congress in the reception of the representatives from North Carolina and Louisiana."

No Representatives elected under the present "reconstructed" State Governments of North Carolina and Louisiana have been received by Congress.

[illegible]

At the time Maynard, Nelson and Bridges were elected in Tennessee, in 1861, that State had a State Constitution which existed for many years, and a State Government recognized by Congress. During the war that Constitution and Government disappeared. Gov. Harris and his Legislature fled. President Lincoln sent a military Governor into the State, who called a convention which adopted a new Constitution, having no connection with, and deriving no paternity from the old, and under that new Constitution no representatives have ever sat in Congress. Yet Mr. Rousseau presuming on the stolid ignorance of his audience, has the audacity to say:

"My fellow-citizens, they were denied, tell you what Tennessee has been since Maynard the admitted in 1861 to register her of the right of representation."

Can Mr. Rousseau tell us what the colored people of Tennessee have done to deprive them of the right of representation? Gen. Rousseau [illegible]

[illegible] from North Carolina [illegible] to read by him to his audience:

"On the 2d of February, 1863, Mr. Dawes called up and the House proceeded to consider the report of the Committee of Elections in the case of Jennings Pigott, claiming a seat in the House as a Representative from the State of North Carolina, the pending question being on agreeing to the following resolution, namely:

[illegible]

"Mr. Clements submitted the following amendment, namely: Strike out all after the word 'resolved,' and insert:

"Whereas, The rebellion of a portion of the people of any State [illegible] the constitutional right [illegible] Constitution of the United States guarantees to each State a republican form of government and equal representation in Congress; and whereas, the obligation of paying taxes, which is imperative upon all [illegible] is a duty of government, and the loss of that right by some men in consequence of the armed rebellion of their neighbors or an invading enemy, is a misfortune and not a fault; and whereas, this House regard the right of loyal [illegible] the second district of North Carolina the people, being subject to taxation, are entitled to representation; did, on the 1st day of January, 1863, meet at their usual places of holding elections, and complied, as far as was within their power, with the laws [illegible] Jennings Pigott to represent them in this body, giving to him a majority of all the votes cast at said election: Therefore, the said election is hereby declared valid, and the said Jennings Pigott is hereby admitted to his seat as the Representative from the second district of North Carolina."

"Pending which, after debate,

"Mr. Dawes moved the previous question; which was seconded, and the main question ordered; and under the operation thereof, said amendment was agreed to; and the resolution reported from the Committee of Elections was agreed to."

By the above it is affirmed that Mr. Pigott was admitted to a seat in the House. This is a most astounding and inexplicable misrepresentation. Where General Rousseau gets his alleged "extract" we do not know, but the Congressional Globe of that date says:

"The question recurring upon the amendment offered by Mr. Clements. The amendment (admitting Pigott) was not agreed to. The report of the committee (excluding Pigott) was then agreed to. Mr. Dawes moved to reconsider the vote by which the report was agreed to; and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The latter motion was agreed to."

Here is the official record showing that General Rousseau's statement manifests either gross ignorance or intentional falsehood. Is it by statements like these, of principles with which the Johnson policy is at war, and of facts, which are not facts, that the new Johnson party is to be founded. Can not all the world see that these men do not know what they are talking about?

THE HOPPS MURDER.

The end of the Hopps murder case was reached on Saturday, after a duration of nearly four years, by a verdict of not guilty. Nothing else could have been expected after the recent decision of the Supreme Court, delivered at the end of a former trial of Hopps, to the effect that all men (or at least all murderers,) are presumed to be insane until the contrary is proved. This is a most singular decision, and is perhaps another lamentable outgrowth of the law of this State, which leaves the jury no middle ground in the verdict which they shall render, between acquittal and execution. But we are not now finding fault with either the Supreme Court, or the jury. We wish to direct public attention to a formidable social dilemma which this case presents.

William Hopps kills his wife. He is tried for the offence, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. He is then turned loose upon the community. If he was ever insane, the presumption is that he is insane now. He can go home and kill one of his children, or all of them, or each of his neighbors as come in his way, and he must be acquitted again because he was insane. The place for Mr. Hopps is either the gallows or the lunatic asylum. There is no middle ground. The jury have decided that he was insane, or, if not that exactly, that his sanity was not clearly proven. If he falls to killing again it will be even more difficult to prove his sanity than it was before. Supposing him to be insane, it is probable that he will kill somebody else. His aberration of mind takes that turn. Supposing him to be not insane, he has been advised by the highest authorities in the land that he may commit murder with impunity.

It is a maxim of law that there is no wrong without a remedy. Here is a wrong, and a danger to the community. There is also a remedy, such as it is. The act of February 12, 1853, in relation to lunatics, prescribes the method in which such persons shall be adjudged insane, and conveyed to the State Hospital for treatment and confinement. It is competent for any citizen to present to the Judge of the County Court a statement in writing setting forth his belief that William Hopps is insane. Thereupon it becomes the duty of the Judge to summon such witnesses as may be named, and also a jury of six persons, to determine the question. If the jury find the person to be insane, it is the duty of the Judge to appoint a conservator of his estate, and to commit his body the sheriff for conveyance to the Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville, to be there detained until cured. This is the proper disposition to be made of William Hopps. We have the highest legal testimony that he was insane when he committed the murder. We have a mass of medical testimony that he has been insane since. It is not only desirable, but in the highest degree necessary, to determine whether he is now insane. The presumption is against him. He is a dangerous man, and ought not to be at large. It is the duty of some member of the jury, which acquitted him, to file the required statement with the County Judge forthwith, and it would be quite proper for the judge, in that case, to summon six members of that jury to try him again, and also to call the doctors, who testified in his recent trial, as witnesses. They know the facts in the case better than anybody else. We have had the Hopps case on our hands four years. Let us follow it a week longer and dispose of it according to law.

—Since writing the above, we learn that on the rendition of the verdict, Mr. Reed, the State's Attorney, moved the Court for the impanelling of a jury to try the question of Hopps' insanity, with a view to having him sent to Jacksonville before he kills anybody else, but that the judge overruled the motion and ordered the prisoner to be discharged. This, however, does not necessarily conclude the case. It is still competent for the County Court to try it under the act of 1853; nay, it is imperative, if any neighbor or acquaintance of the same lunatic, or innocent murderer, or whatever he may be, shall file the statement above-mentioned.

☞ The Copperheads denounced the Freedmen's Bureau Bill on the ground that it was intended to give aid to the blacks who might be in want, while the suffering whites were left to take care of themselves or starve, and the veto message contained a similar allegation. The Freedmen's Bureau affords relief irrespective of race or color, and the bill in question made no change in this respect. Take the case of Arkansas during the first quarter of the current year. The number of rations, or day's support, issued by the Bureau was as follows:

Month.	To Whites.	To Blacks.
January, 1866	47,836	11,696
February	54,023	9,317
March	102,994	11,442
Total	204,053	32,955

Or nearly eight to whites to one to blacks.

The Copperhead prints never allow facts like these to appear in their columns, lest their readers might get their eyes open to the deceptions practiced systematically upon them; but, on the contrary, they are continually told that the expenditures of the Bureau are for the benefit alone of the destitute blacks.

FROM EUROPE.

Our London Correspondence.

THE IMPENDING EUROPEAN CRISIS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LONDON, April 11th, 1866.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Your readers are well aware how constantly I have insisted that France was at the bottom of the German imbroglio. Were I wishful for a prophet's reputation, I might even remind them that I drew attention to the probabilities of a secret alliance, or understanding, between Napoleon III and King Bismark, weeks before any organ of the press in Europe had given vent to such an idea; but I do not, therefore, arrogate any particular prescience further than a capability of deducing correct conclusions from information given me by different authorities. Facts are now coming rapidly to light, which not merely show that France is the real deus ex machina of the present trouble, but that the whole continent of Europe, from the Atlantic to the Volga, is rapidly arming itself for the approaching conflict.

POSITION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Whatever may transpire, I think it of all things most unlikely that we shall be drawn into the European contest. We have learned a hard lesson from the past, and the United States have added a corollary to the problem of England's former history which clinches the nail for us in favor of peace. The clearest headed and most analytical statesman this country ever produced, Richard Cobden, proved conclusively to us that the explanation of the gigantic strength and enormous resources put forth by your Government in crushing the rebellion lay in the fact of your having husbanded up your wealth as a nation during half a century, instead of frittering it away, as we have done, in everlasting wars and eternal meddling in other people's business. Mr. Cobden was a peace man, except where a great, vital principle was at stake—your contest with the rebellion for instance, and by dint of logic as well as perseverance, he managed to convince English statesmen that the maintenance of peace was as much a matter of political expediency as of moral duty. We were thus enabled to keep out of the Italian war, and, especially, to avoid compromising ourselves in Denmark. The latter was an affair of extreme difficulty; for the English press was mainly responsible for precipitating that country into hostilities with Germany; and the Court and aristocracy, backed by the Tories in Parliament, were seeking, by every means in their power, to plunge England into the conflict. Our position has been very materially strengthened in Europe by this policy of neutrality, and we are not likely to alter our course at a time when domestic politics are peculiarly exciting, and [illegible] which demand [illegible] the slightest [illegible]. War and reform cannot be discussed or carried on simultaneously. The English people are prosperous, and are looking for a large diminution of taxes; and the Government have pledged themselves in the strongest manner possible, to complete those internal changes which they have commenced by the Suffrage Bill. There is a large and influential body in Great Britain, which, as Mr. Bright lately pointed out, would only be too pleased if it could precipitate this nation into a continental war, so as to crush the reform issue; but that body of men is in the minority in Parliament, and "nowhere" outside, as regards numbers. It is safe, therefore, to conclude that England will not be a participant in the impending struggle, but will stick to her new principle of minding her own business.

NAPOLEON'S POLICY.

"The policy of Napoleon III upon this German question is—what he himself alone knows. It is not that of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Drouyn de Lhuys." Such is the opinion of an eminent diplomatist who knows the goings on in the Tuilleries, as well as he is acquainted with those in Berlin and Vienna. According to this gentleman Louis Napoleon never trusted anybody but his half brother, the late Duc de Morny, and Monsieur Mocquard, his deceased Secretary. Drouyn de Lhuys, like his other Ministers for Foreign Affairs, is merely a "blind,"—a kind of cloak who writes letters, and tells ambassadors things which time does not invariably prove correct. Drouyn de Lhuys, at the present moment is strenuously assuring the Austrian Minister and others that there will be no war; but I am assured by the authority cited above that the Emperor has promised Prussia his moral support, and, if events permit or require, positive physical aid. His Chief Minister lately found fault with Italy for the seeming alliance she was forming with Prussia; but it is now whispered that the Emperor himself suggested that alliance to the two Powers, and a secret treaty was signed between them several weeks ago. We heard, too, (and I so informed your readers,) that the disagreement between the Emperor and his cousin, Prince Napoleon, had become so decided that the latter had sold his property in France, and retired for good to Italy; but it is very strange indeed, and most highly suggestive, that the Prince should have a secret conference with his cousin just before leaving Paris, said conference lasting several hours, and only concluding at three o'clock in the morning.

FRENCH MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

It has been customary in France to form a camp at Chalons in the spring of each year, for the purpose of habituating the troops to movements on a large scale. The usual period for the assembling of the different regiments and brigades is the end of the present month or the beginning of May; but this year it is very much earlier. Moreover, the composition of the force at Chalons is exceptional and peculiar; for it is to include the entire body of the "Guards," the elite of the French army, whose numbers reach 40,000 men. Chalons, be it remembered, is at no very great distance from Belgium and the Rhine; so valid reasons may exist for the concentration at that place of so enormous a force. The Emperor has lately been in almost constant consultation with Marshal Niel, his most scientific and reliable officer; and it is rumored in military circles that the subject of discussion between them has reference to operations on the German frontier.

EFFECT OF THESE PREPARATIONS ON THE FRENCH EXCHANGE.

French stock brokers and speculators are not fools. They know the precise value of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and are rather inclined to put their pile on his master. There was, in consequence, a rich scene on the Paris Bourse, during the past week—a financial fight, in fact, between Germany on the one side and France on the other, in which France came off second best. The great houses of Rothschild, Stern, and other German bankers perfectly deluged the market with stocks, whilst the Pereires and Credit Mobilier, backed by the French Government, sought by every means in their power to maintain prices and confidence by buying up as fast as the stock was offered. But the Germans evidently knew what was in the cards, and they literally drove their opponents from the market, by their deluge of shares of all descriptions. Thereupon, the Government had recourse to the press, and the papers having received their cue, or order, proceeded to represent affairs in Germany as exceedingly pacific. The dodge, however, was a few days too late; and matters improved rapidly for the worse when it became known that one of the first bills to be laid before the Legislature proposes, on behalf of the Government, that the annual army contingent shall this year be 100,000 men—not a reduction of the contingent, as everybody anticipated. All these various incidents certainly look much more bellicose than pacific; and your readers may reasonably expect to hear of the outbreak of hostilities within a few mails. Prussia and Austria are rapidly getting through the preliminaries. They are mutually accusing each other of warlike preparations. Each is denying the delicate impeachment, and Bismark's puppet—the brother of drunken old "Clicquot"—assures His Majesty of Austria of his unalterable affection and personal friendship, "whatever may happen."

THE ATTITUDE OF ITALY.

There seems to be no end to the complications in this embroglio. It would, perhaps, be safer to regard the dispute between Austria and Prussia as merely marking the climax to events which have been preparing throughout Europe since the close of the Russian war; and it certainly appears that the outbreak of hostilities between the two great German Powers will sound the tocsin of battle to other nations who have no interest whatever in the Teutonic quarrels. We have heard much lately of the growing friendship between Italy and Prussia; but it is by no means necessary that an allegiance should exist between those two Governments for Italy to take advantage of an opportunity which the latter may furnish to her. The Italian people have an intense desire to lay hold of Rome and Venitia, but a far stronger desire for the latter than the former. The Pope and the majority of Cardinals are Italians, whilst the rulers of Venitia are hated foreigners and the authors of most of the evils from which Italy is now suffering. The active preparations now being made by the War Department at Florence, the massing of troops in the vicinity of the Quadrilateral, and the concentration of the Italian fleet at Ancona, all point to the eventuality of war; but there is another and still more certain index to approaching events than any of the above—one which has not yet been hinted at by any organ of the English or European press.

GARIBALDI.

General Garibaldi has been dangerously ill during the winter, and is but slowly recovering. His ailment is bronchitis, and the attack this time has been so severe as to seriously alarm his friends. The march of events, and the cheering prospect of active service in the cause of his beloved Italy, combined with the return of more genial weather, have produced a beneficial effect; and he is now devoting many hours daily to those preparations which he has never yet undertaken without glorious results. I am in a position to inform your readers that Garibaldi will not place himself under the command of any Italian General, but intends marshalling his own force and, it needs be, precipitating matters. Funds are now being collected throughout the country, and forwarded by trusty messengers to the General; and arms and materiel of war are likewise being expedited with the utmost despatch and secrecy. I do not think I am guilty of any indiscretion in thus informing your readers of what is transpiring, because by the time this letter returns to Europe, events will have taken such a leap that secrecy will no longer be necessary. A warm and intimate friend of Garibaldi asked me to-day, "Won't they help us in America?"

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The condition of affairs in Wallachia and Moldavia, now known as Roumania, and formerly, as the Danubian Principalities, is as complicated, or rather peculiar, as in Germany itself. The Russians assert that Prince Couza was merely the tool, or agent, of Louis Napoleon; and that he was placed in his former high position by the Emperor of the French with the understanding that when his absence became necessary, he was to clear out. Such is the positive assertion of those Russian statesmen and organs of the press like the Moscow Gazette, whose testimony is assuredly worthy of acceptance, and the march of events since the dethronement of Couza certainly endorses their representations. The existing Provisional Government of Roumania is intensely French in its policy and sympathies; and Couza himself is settled down in Paris, as though with the intention of giving Louis Napoleon the necessary information on passing events. I think it is only reasonable to look for trouble in that quarter, and not merely in Roumania, but away further south to the very Dardanelles. The "sick man" at Constantinople is ailing again, and the Great Powers of Europe are now sending to that capital the ablest of their diplomatists. This would never be, were it not anticipated, or foreseen, that trouble is likely to ensue in that quarter.

A COMMON NUISANCE.

From the Rhine to the Black Sea, from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, there is a single man producing trouble. Like the page in the "Marriage of Figaro," Louis Napoleon is here, there and everywhere, a perfect apple of discord amongst the nations. He has not exactly succeeded in Mexico, and, may be, he will prove equally successful in Europe. He is simply a common nuisance; and the events which appear likely soon to transpire may persuade the nations that it is high time for the nuisance to be abated.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

I have made it a rule to leave English affairs to Saturday's mail; but every rule has an exception, especially at the present time. I shall, however, merely keep your readers au courant of the bare facts, leaving comments thereon to my next letter.

The agitation throughout the country has scarcely been exceeded in our history. Reform meetings have been held in almost every city and town of the Kingdom, and millions, literally, have endorsed the Government measure. The bill for the extension of the suffrage is a very little one, as I before remarked; but, as the aristocracy feel in their bones, it will and must grow up into a giant, for it is the small end of a democratic wedge. Earl Russell met the great body of the Liberal members yesterday at his official residence, when the policy of the Government in respect to reform was fully explained. Lord Russell expressed himself as decidedly on that occasion as Mr. Gladstone and John Bright had previously done at Liverpool, Birmingham and elsewhere. He was, moreover, equally "radical" in his admiration for our working-men; and, to sum up all, he declared war to the knife against our Tory obstructionists. In the beginning of his speech, he informed his hearers that the Government had consulted Mr. Bright on the question of Reform; and the only point in which they differed with him was in regard to the fresh appeal to the country after the passing of the Suffrage Bill, and before deciding upon the redistribution of seats, Mr. Bright advising such an appeal, while the Government held that the present House of Common should deal with both measures. This is a mere question of political engineering, and, may be, the Government is sufficiently strong to carry both measures in this Parliament; but on matters of reform, as I have long ago advised your readers, there is no difference of opinion between Mr. Bright and the Ministry. The Government anticipates a majority of from twenty to twenty-five on the second reading of the Suffrage Bill in the Commons; I predict, in round numbers, forty majority, for reasons which I shall give on Saturday. But, in any event, Reform is safe; and England henceforward will march steadily and continuously toward Democracy.

POSTSCRIPT—FIVE P. M.

The affairs in Germany still have a most depressing effect on the money markets. The discount market is easier, but the rate still remains at 3½@8 per cent. Consols are flat at 86¾@86⅞ for money, and 86⅞ for the account. American securities are steady. United States Five-twenty bonds at 71¾@72; Illinois Central Railroad at 80¾@81; Erie at 54¾@55. The old Liverpool firm of Hardy & Wild, of Runcorn, have suspended, the liabilities being estimated at £40,000 ($200,000). Failures still continue amongst brokers on the London Stock Exchange.

JOHN BULL, JR.

THE DETROIT CALAMITY.

Fearful Destruction of Property and Loss of Life.

Destruction of the Michigan Southern Freight and Passenger Depots, the Milwaukee Freight and Passenger Depots, and the Great Western Freight Depot—Immense Destruction of Freight.

THRILLING DETAILS OF THE CATASTROPHE.

Burning of the Ferry Windsor—Twenty-Eight Lives Lost.

[From the Detroit Tribune, April 27th.]

We are called upon to record the occurrence of a second terrible conflagration in our city, inflicting severe losses upon our business interests, and especially upon those of three enterprising railroad lines centering at this point. The freight and passenger depots of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana and of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroads, and the freight depot of the Great Western Railway of Canada, are a mass of smoking ruins. The boundaries of the burned tract are from Brush nearly to the foot of Hastings street, and from the river to Atwater street. The ferry steamer Windsor lies a charred wreck upon the bank of the river, her burning having the mournful accompaniment of the loss of human life. The destruction of property is immense, and probably exceeds even that of the recent fire at the Central Depot.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Twenty-five barrels of oil naptha or benzine had been received by the Southern Road, and was to be shipped on by the Detroit & Milwaukee. This had been wheeled down to the latter depot on trucks, preparatory to being loaded on the Detroit & Milwaukee cars. There, it was discovered that one of the barrels leaked badly, when an attempt was made to drive down the hoops and thus stop the leak. While this was being done, one of the hands held a lantern close to the barrel to ascertain whether the liquid was still escaping, when in an instant the whole barrel was in a blaze. Mr. Powell, who had charge of the gang of hands employed on the dock, at once ordered the men to roll the barrel into the river, but the words were scarcely out of his mouth ere the whole thing exploded, spreading flame in every direction.

ITS RAPID SPREAD.

In a remarkably short space of time, the freight sheds of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway on the east from one end to the other were a mass of burning ruins, and the flames swept along the dock, consuming the freight sheds of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad, together with all their contents. Everything in the depot grounds was destroyed; nor did the flames stop until they reached the eastern end of the depot grounds. While the fire was in progress in this direction it also spread from the starting point north to the passenger shed of the Detroit and Milwaukee and Southern Railroads, taking in its way the building used for storing baggage, the Southern and Milwaukee ticket offices, and omnibus baggage rooms.

The large frame building on the dock, occupied as a freight depot by the Great Western Railway Company caught simultaneously with those before mentioned, and was soon a mass of burning ruins. This place was filled with freight of a miscellaneous character, all of which was consumed. The flames soon communicated to the large brick passenger depot, which was also destroyed. The ground floor was occupied as waiting and dining rooms, and the baggage rooms of both railroads, none of the contents of which was saved. The upper rooms were occupied as general offices. The heat was so intense and the spread of the fire so rapid that it was an impossibility to enter the building five minutes after the fire broke out, and the passengers in the train standing ready to leave made their escape with great difficulty.

All the buildings, with the exception of the passenger depot, were of wood, and being very dry, the flames fed upon them with great avidity. There also seems to have been a large amount of combustible material stored in the cars, which aided very materially in the progress of the flames. Frequent explosions attested the presence of the most inflammable substances among the freight.

The Great Western Railroad Company's freight steamer Windsor was unloading freight at the dock, just opposite the main entrance to the depot premises, when the fire broke out in her immediate vicinity. In a moment she was in flames, and the escape of many of the hands on board of her forever cut off.

SCENES AT THE DEPOT.

The watchman of the Michigan Southern Freight house, which is situated at the extreme upper end of the premises, seeing the light at the lower end, ran thither to ascertain the cause, and immediately ran back to save what he could from the Michigan Southern freight office, but so rapid was the spread of the flames, that he had but time to carry out a single armfull of books before all further effort was cut off.

A train made up for Saginaw, and consisting of both freight and passenger cars, was standing in the depot. It had three baggage, three ordinary passenger and one sleeping car, all of which were filled, ready for starting. Conductor Gentle was in charge of the train, and he states that none of the passengers were burned.

The colored attendant in the sleeping car, John Johnson by name, states that there were about forty passengers in his car, about half of whom had gone to bed. When the flames first broke out, he advised the passengers to keep their seats and conduct, expecting that the train would be drawn out of the depot by the engine that was waiting to take it on. Finding that the train was not being hauled out, and seeing that the flames were close upon them, he exerted himself to get the passengers out of the car. Before leaving, he hastily visited each berth, and believes that no persons remained. He then went himself, the car being by this time well on fire.

The reason the train was not drawn out was this: The engine was standing upon a side track a short distance off, and could not be immediately got out on account of a lot of cars that occupied the switch. An attempt was made to run out the cars in the depot, one by one, by hand, but before more than three or four could be removed the rest were enveloped in flames.

An attempt was made to remove the cars in the freight house by one of the yard engines, but a coupling pin coming out only a few were secured, the rest being on fire before the engine could return for them. The engine then endeavored to draw out some of the cars that were upon the tracks between the freight and passenger depots, but unfortunately one of them got off the track and the [illegible]

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

There seems to be no doubt that the loss of life was very great—much larger than was at first announced. As is stated above, it is believed by the conductor of the train that no passengers were burned. A merchant named M. Gardner, of Cascade, Kent county, however, is among the missing, and it is supposed [illegible] to death. He [illegible] purchases, and transacted other business in the city during the day, and in the evening remarked that he was going down to the depot and secure a berth in the sleeping car. It is supposed that he did so, and as he has not since been seen, it is feared that he perished. If there were any other persons burned in the cars, it will doubtless never be known.

THE CATASTROPHE OF THE WINDSOR.

The Windsor, as has been heretofore stated, was lying at the dock of the depot, unloading. Captain Clinton, her commander, was on shore, and she was under the charge of William Firby, who, by his calm self-possession and cool bravery, did much to better the condition of affairs, terrible as they proved. When the oil first became ignited, Mr. Firby was standing on board of his boat, and rushed on to the dock to discover the origin of the fire, but, before he had time to get to the [illegible], and drove all on board the [illegible] by ring the bell and blew the whistle for the craft to move off, but it was too late, the vessel was doomed to destruction. The crew and workmen employed by the Great Western Road, panic stricken, rushed on board in great confusion, each one only intent on saving his own life. Had they resorted to the starboard paddle-box of the steamer for a short time, it is likely that many more would have been rescued, as that portion of the boat was so soaked with water, that it is even now unscathed, while the rest of the boat consists of charred timbers only. There were eight of the crew and nearly thirty of the railroad laborers on board of the Windsor, and it is probable that fully half of that number were lost. All crowded around the stern of the vessel, a few only having self-possession enough to cast over door, boxes, etc. The good swimmers were soon in the water struggling for their lives, and those who were unfortunate enough not to be able to sustain themselves were shrieking wildly for assistance. Firby, the mate, with manly heroism, begged the frightened wretches to be cool, and stood on the side of the boat throwing over life-preservers until his coat was burned from his back, and his arm badly scorched, when he, almost the last one to leave the boat, finally threw himself off and without aid saved himself by swimming to the Gem. The fire having burned her cables, the Windsor floated down the stream, carrying with her the bodies of several who perished in the flames.

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

The great loss of life occurred among the crew of the ferry steamer Windsor, and the men employed in landing freight. Many of these were burned to death on board the boat, and others were drowned. The following are the names of the missing, all of whom are supposed to be lost:

Cyrus Thompson, second cook; James Stephenson, deck hand; Robert Freeman, porter; George Freeman, fireman; Hayden Parker, porter; Richard Wilson, porter; Alexander Wilson, porter; "Big Robert," (colored) deck hand; Richard Fitzpatrick, cabin boy; "Little Cooke," deck hand.

The above all belonged to the crew of the Windsor. Several of them were known to have been asleep when the fire broke out. Altogether there were about 34 men, including the crew, who were on and in the vicinity of the boat when the conflagration commenced. Less than ten of them have yet been found.

The following is a list of the missing among the gang of workmen employed by the Great Western Railway Company to handle freight. They were mostly strangers, having recently been brought here from London and other towns along the line of the road:

Neil Henderson, Alexander Moore, Wm. McMaster, Peter Shearer, J. Bishop, Henry Finley, Jeremiah Neal, Frank Chase, James Brockin, Michael Cornell, Duncan McRae, Cornelius Celler, W. Henderson, Samuel Biggs, James Fisher, Patrick Maroney, Lewis Lynn, Thomas Wilson.

HEARTRENDING INCIDENTS.

There were many heartrending incidents connected with the loss of life, especially among the unfortunate sufferers, who were forced on board the ill-fated steamer.

One of the firemen was asleep in the hold of the vessel, and was aroused from his slumbers by the noise overhead and the cracking of the fire. He attempted to effect an escape, but the smoke was so thick he could not reach the ladder leading to the hatchway. He was distinctly heard to cry for help, and his last words were, "My God, can no one save me!" Another poor fellow was observed to make his way out of his room, but he fell through the burning deck, and was never more seen.

A majority of the men leaped overboard, and many were drowned. Several boats from the revenue cutter John Sherman, were launched and sent to the rescue of those in the water. A small boat from the little steamer Gem, and several others were sent out, but several of them were too small to be of any service. Colin Graham, a watchman employed on the Windsor, was picked by one of the Sherman's boats and his life saved. He is badly burned about the head. Several men nearly drowned, whose names cannot as yet be ascertained, were picked up by small boats.

One of the boilers of the Windsor was empty and in process of being repaired, and it was currently reported that a workman was engaged on the inside and perished there. Capt. Clinton, however, thinks this is a mistake. Capt. Clinton saved two men, whom he picked up in an almost exhausted condition. Mr. A. G. Edwards aided in rescuing six or seven others. An attempt was made to pick up three of the unfortunates by some parties in the Gem's boats, but the poor fellows were so much exhausted that they sank when distant from the boat not more than eight feet.

THE WINDSOR.

The ill-fated steamer Windsor was towed to Sandwich Point by the steamer Detroit and beached. The hull now lies there in five feet of water. Her machinery is damaged beyond possibility of ever being used again, but it is thought that she may be rebuilt. The Windsor was only twelve years old. She was originally built by Captain Clinton for a ferry, to ply between this city and Windsor, and was used for that purpose a short time. Subsequently she was purchased for railroad use, and latterly was owned jointly by the Great Western and Detroit & Milwaukee Railway Companies. She was a strong, staunch boat, of 238 tons burthen.

A BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT.

The circumstances under which the ferry-boat Detroit secured the Windsor and towed her out into the stream, thus preventing a much greater loss from the ignition of the warehouses and shipping below Woodward avenue, whither the burning wreck had drifted, were these:

The little steamer Gem, Capt. Innes, has of late been employed as a night ferry between this city and Windsor. On Thursday she was laid up for repairs, and the Detroit was at the time of the fire, for the time being, taking her place. The Gem was lying at the upper end of the Detroit & Milwaukee dock, and at the moment the fire broke out the Detroit was on the other side of the river. Capt. Innes, seeing the flames, hastened to this side and towed the Gem to a place of safety. He then set about attempting to tow the Windsor out into the stream. In this dangerous undertaking he was deserted by most of his crew who fled ashore, but had the volunteer services of one or two individuals, who with the gallant Captain merit the greatest praise. These parties were George Jackson, a United State Custom House officer, W. H. Sullivan, vegetable dealer on Woodbridge street, and two colored men whose names we could not learn. The Captain took the wheel, Jackson the engine, and as he did not understand the signals, Sullivan was employed as a messenger between the deck and the engine room. The colored men did good service in firing. When a line was with great difficulty attached to the Windsor the Detroit towed her across to the Canada side near the bend of the river. There the tow-line burned off, Capt. Innes then turned his boat about, and running head foremost right into the Windsor's paddle-box, drove her on the beach, where she now is, plainly visible from this city. The expedient for saving what remained of the wreck was a bold one, and showed some considerable pluck on the part of Capt. Innes.

THE LOSSES.

It is still difficult to estimate the total loss, which will never be more than approximately ascertained. The weight thereof is of course widely scattered, and much of it will fall on parties in the interior of our State, and at the East. Still the share of our own merchants, corporations and capitalists is of course very great.

The main three-story brick building just at the foot of Brush street was the property of the Detroit & Milwaukee Company, and was occupied for the general offices of the Company. This was entirely destroyed, with the exception of one tier of rooms at the north end of the edifice, including the offices of the Persistent and Purchasing Agent. The Superintendent's offices, with those of the Engineers, were entirely consumed. Part of the east wall of this building fell, and the west wall is left in a tottering condition. This structure was built in 1858 or 1859.

The passenger depot, lying east of the brick, was the joint property of the Detroit & Milwaukee and Michigan Southern Railroad Companies. It was a neat, but not expensive frame structure, and was built some six years ago. This was entirely destroyed, and with it a train of cars just in from Saginaw. We understand the train consisted of two passenger and one baggage car. The building cost originally $8,000.

East of this, and extending for near a sixth of a mile up the river bank, were the freight buildings of the two companies. These were owned by their respective occupants, and were heavily stored with freight, all of which, with the buildings, was completely consumed. The latter were simply extensive and substantial frame sheds.

The buildings, docks, etc., of the various railway companies, which were totally destroyed, may be valued without exaggeration at $120,000. The rolling stock consumed consisted of about eighty cars, mostly freight, and some in poor condition, which certainly cannot be replaced for $30,000. The Windsor, which was entirely destroyed, was valued at $30,000, upon which there is a partial insurance. The in-freight depot of the Southern road was literally consumed, with all its contents, including 700 barrels of flour, six freight cars, and a vast amount of general merchandize. The out freight depot of the Southern road was left unharmed. The passenger depot contained considerable private baggage, and a train of four freight, one baggage, one sleeping and three passenger cars, all the property of the Southern line, save three of the freight cars, which belonged to the Milwaukee road. In the intermediate space between the passenger and freight depots were stored forty-four old freight cars, which were entirely consumed. The Detroit & Milwaukee freight depot contained twenty-one freight cars and over eighty car loads of heavy freight, including seventy five hogsheads of sugar, and a large amount of potatoes and considerable merchandize in transit to the West—all burned.

There must have been 200 M. staves upon the dock, which were entirely burned, valued at about $75 per M. The chief losers in this direction are as follows: O. S. Storrs, Buffalo 20 M.; A. Bixby, 100 M.; E. D. Clark, [illegible]; J. N. Dewitt, St. Johns, [illegible]; [illegible] Co., New York, 8 M. Upon [illegible] losses there is no insurance [illegible]. Considerable lumber was [illegible] upon the dock, [illegible] portions were saved by being thrown into the river.

The Great Western freight depot contained sixteen car loads of freight bound West, consisting of dry goods, groceries, etc., and about eight car loads bound East, consisting of leather, hides, potash, flour, etc. The merchandise stored with the Merchants' Despatch and consumed, amounted in value to about $40,000. The American Express Company lost almost nothing. A large number of cars in the depots originally were saved, but some in a damaged condition. Three or four small engines, destined for the Canada oil regions were entirely destroyed for usefulness by the intense heat. The Windsor had fifteen car loads upon her—all destroyed; the value of $18,000, consigned to J. S. Patton, agent of the New York & Erie Railroad, was also destroyed.

The following mail matter was lost upon the Detroit and Milwaukee train: Two bags for Grand Rapids; one for Ionia; one for St. Johns; one for Flint; one for East Saginaw; one for Saginaw City; one for Bay City.

Upon the general property the Detroit and Milwaukee Company are believed to have an insurance in various Companies of $100,000, or thereabouts. The amount of losses, of course, it is impossible to estimate with any probable accuracy.

The light of the conflagration was visible as far as Ann Arbor and other points 40 miles distant.

There were in all eighteen safes on the premises, five of which were in the large brick building [illegible] the Detroit and Milwaukee company. Some of these have [illegible] opened, and [illegible] found not materially injured. The safe at the Michigan Southern freight depot, containing from $600 to $700. Its contents were not damaged; also, the two safes in the Great Western freight office, and the safe in the Michigan Southern ticket office.

Mr. Frederick J. Thomas, with great presence of mind, opened the safe in the Auditor's office, and took out all the money deposited there, amounting to $50,000, and took the same to the police station, where it was guarded all night by that faithful officer Jerry O'Connor.

After the fire had been subdued this morning, and while Steamer No. 3 was being taken from the dock, she was upset and badly disabled. The injuries are such as will probably lay her up two weeks for repairs.

W. Southard, one of the pipemen of Steamer No. 1 had a very narrow escape. He was standing in a doorway of the passenger depot, holding a pipe, when the roof and upper floors gave way with a terrible crash. He was completely covered with bricks, mortar and debris generally, but managed to get out without receiving any serious injury. He emerged from a very small hole, but left the pipe and one length of hose to mark the spot where he came near being killed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 28.

RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The Reconstruction Committee fully agreed upon the principal features of the plan sent you through the Associated Press only to-day, after a sharp and exciting session of nearly five hours. Every Republican member of the Committee voted for it. The plan does not exactly agree with the views of any one of the Republicans on the Committee; but in order to arrive, at least, at an agreement, each one yielded some point. They acted under the pressure of the necessity of presenting to the country some practical scheme for the reconstruction of the Union, and adopted this by mutual concession. The news of the adoption of the plan spread rapidly through the city this p.m. It is universally accepted by all members as the best attainable proposition. It is made up of diverse schemes presented to the consideration of the committee, principally of Robert Dale, Owen and the so-called Grimes and Broomall proposition. The New York scheme resembles it, but was not formally brought before the committee. On motion of Senator Grimes, the injunction of secrecy was removed from the proceedings of the committee. The pledge of secrecy has all along been violated by a notorious Democratic member, for the benefit of the Copperhead papers of the country.

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA.

A letter just received by Senator Wilson from Georgia says murders are of daily occurrence in the country, though they seldom appear in the newspapers. A very intelligent negro by the name of Avery, who had written about the true state of things from Middle Georgia, was found dead in a well with a bag of stones tied to his neck.

SAVAGE BARBARITY.

A few weeks since two negroes were arrested for some trifling offence and tied together. Two white men rode up—one fired and killed one of the negroes, then ripped open his abdomen, and, his bowels protruding, hitched them to the saddle of his gun and pulled them out from the body of the dying negro. We talk of savage barbarity. Where will anything be found to surpass this?

REBEL RUFFIANISM IN TEXAS.

A late officer in the Union army, writing from Austin, Texas, under date of the 13th inst., to a friend here, says: Two men were taken from their houses, in Bell County, a few days ago, and brutally murdered. They had formerly belonged to Major Speed's command, Second Texas (Union) Cavalry. This has caused considerable excitement among the Union men who left the State and entered the United States army, lest others living in the border counties may share the same fate. Another Union man was found hung near Waco, a few days ago. The Union men appointed to office by Governor Hamilton find themselves unable to discharge their duties. The rebels are still as hostile toward the Union men as they were during the war, and claim that they are sustained by the President.

DISCONTINUED.

In consequence of the dismantling of the forts and reduction of the troops in this Department, the commands known as the Defences of Washington, and Garrison of Washington, will be discontinued, on and after the 30th inst.

NATIONAL CEMETERY.

A National Cemetery has been commenced at Winchester, Va., under the direction of Col. John Moore, Asst. Quartermaster, which is intended to contain the remains of the United States soldiers buried in that portion of the Shenandoah Valley. About four hundred bodies of Federal soldiers were already interred in the spot previous to the selection, and over a hundred have been buried there since.

THE BLOCKADE.

A distinguished Admiral of the United States navy, in recommending the pardon of an eminent cotton merchant in Louisiana, says financial writers now candidly admit that the stringency of the blockade, for which the navy is now receiving meagre credit, kept cotton in this country to the magnificent amount of four hundred million dollars in greenbacks, or three hundred millions in gold, which, since the closing of the rebellion, has come to the relief of the national currency, and the taxpayers from one end of the Union to the other.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

The following important letter was issued by the Treasury Department to-day:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 28, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the Treasurer of the United States, the assistant treasurers at New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and the United States depositories at Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been directed to discontinue, from this date, the receipts of deposits on account of the temporary loan, except for clearing-house purposes.

(Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

FUNDS IN THE TREASURY.

The total amount of funds in the Treasury, valued on the twenty-eighth, was nearly one hundred and forty millions.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

An order will be issued in a day or two mustering out of service all volunteer staff officers.

WHEN CONGRESS WILL ADJOURN.

Prominent members of Congress express the opinion that Congress will adjourn about the first of July.

APPOINTED ON JOHNSON'S RECOMMENDATION.

It was mentioned in these despatches a few days ago, that a man named Lommond, who swore in 1861 to do sundry desperate things, if Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, had received an appointment in the Treasury Department. It is ascertained, on inquiry, that he received the appointment on Mr. Johnson's recommendation. It can also be stated that a number of persons who were declined for position by the regular Examining Board, were forced into the Department the same way.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements and transfers of the Treasury during the week amounted to $699,695.

NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Post's special says the Committee on Commerce of the Senate, this morning, agreed to report in favor of the confirmation of Mr. Smythe, for the New York Collectorship.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Report of the Committee on Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Committee on Reconstruction, after a session of some four hours to-day, at which all the members were present, agreed to report on Monday next, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, namely:

ARTICLE 1.

SECTION 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several States which shall be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever, in any State, the elective franchise shall be denied to any person of the male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged except for participating in the rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age.

SEC. 3. Until the 4th of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress, and for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

SEC. 4. Neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation already incurred, or which may hereafter be incurred, in aid of insurrection or war against the United States, or any claim for compensation for the loss of involuntary service or labor.

SEC. 5. Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

"Now, therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever the above recited amendment shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, and any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified its Constitution and laws in conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such States, if found duly elected and qualified, shall, after taking the required oaths of office, be admitted into Congress as such. Provided, That no person shall be eligible to any office under the United States, who is included in any of the following classes, viz: First, the President and Vice President of the Confederate States of America, so-called, the heads of Departments and members of both houses of Congress thereof; second, those who in other countries acted as agents of the Confederate States of America, so-called; third, heads of Departments of the United States, officers of the army and navy of the United States, and members of either house of Congress of the United State who aided in the late rebellion; fourth, those who acted as officers of the Confederate States of America, so-called, above the grade of Colonel of the army or Master in the navy, and any one who, as Governor of the so-called Confederate State, gave aid and comfort to the late rebellion; fifth, those who have treated officers or soldiers of the army or navy of the United States, captured during the late war, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war."

It is understood that the vote upon them was twelve against three. As it is known that Senator Johnson and Representatives Grider and Rogers only voted in the negative, the affirmative must have been Senators Fessenden, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Williams and Representatives Stevens, Washburne (of Illinois), Morrill, Bingham, Conkling, Boutwell and Blow.

Wall Street.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Commercial's money article says the stock market shows a great reaction as to activity, but prices at the Board were generally a fraction better. After the Board the prices were generally the turn lower. Erie being quoted at 77¾@77¾. The total transactions in Railroad stocks at the regular Board amounted to 8,400 shares. The market is sustained by a general confidence in a further rise of prices, and there are indications of vigorous Bull movements in the leading stocks. Governments are less active.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

The Senate is not in Session to-day.

HOUSE.

The House met to-day for general debate on the President's message.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, addressed the House on the subject of reconstruction. He [illegible] of the South would not exceed five millions; that this population was so distributed that if the eleven seceded States were admitted, with [illegible] they would [illegible] permitting one-seventh of the whole population of the United States to elect one-third of the legislative power, and [illegible] be used for the destruction of the Government. He urged that the seceded States [illegible] the only remedy [illegible] the original cause of secession—hatred of the North and its anti-slavery majorities—was much stronger than in 1861. They did not even profess themselves to be in favor of the Union, though untruthful men from the North proclaimed them. If they could, they would revive the Confederacy at once, and they could, as their power to provoke a war with Great Britain or France, hoping thereby to secure their own independence. For this state of things three remedies have been proposed: first, to disfranchise the leading rebels; second, to neutralize their votes by enfranchising the blacks; and, third, to make the population, minus the disfranchised classes, or the number of voters, the basis of representation. He advocated the third proposition, claiming that as the Republican plan of reconstruction. The delay in reconstruction is to be attributed to the opposition of the Democrats. They fought against all reconstruction that did not allow the return of their long-mourned friends, more malevolent than before. But there was no need of great haste. The rebels had been for full four years out upon plagues infested seas, and could they not now tarry at quarantine for a single session?

The President's policy as exhibited in his correspondence with his Provisional Governors was not inconsistent with this plan. His breath was even now the law of the land in these States. The Democrats were urging him with unremitting friendship, and if they finally seduced him, his friends would rejoice that the past is at least secure. The President's patriotic denunciation of the first two of his proposition to admit loyal Representatives from the South he (Scofield) regarded as a snare, just as Semmes had hung out the Union flag as a decoy to unarmed merchant vessels, replacing it with the pirate emblem when he had secured his victim. Mr Scofield replied at length to the leading objections made to the Republican plan of reconstruction, contrasting it with the policy advocated by the opposition. If the latter were to succeed, the Confederates would have eighty votes in the next Electoral College, and would need only seventy-seven more to elect a President. Of these, they claimed thirty-one from semi-Confederate States, and expected the Democrats of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to make up the remainder for them. The Government would then be run entirely in the interests of the rebels, and then would be realized what the opposition, in different phraseology, constantly asserted was the object of the war, namely, to compel the rebels to become the rulers of the nation.

Mr. RIGBY was the next speaker. Referring to the appointment of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, and to its reporting some Constitutional amendments and a large mass of testimony, he said he proposed now to direct attention to the report made by that Committee on the 6th of March last and the joint resolution then reported for the admission of the State of Tennessee. He must not be considered captious if he differed with fifteen of the wisest men in Congress, in regard to some matters introduced in the report. Two things were to be observed in the joint resolution reported by the Committee. One was, that the Committee endorsed the new Constitution of Tennessee as republican in form, and another was the declaration that the only means by which the State could have any representation in Congress was to be through the lawmaking power of the United States. The Constitution of the State of Tennessee provided we should be entitled to the elective franchise, and it would be found that the word "white" was used in almost every section, and the elective franchise was limited to white loyal citizens of the State, those who had been engaged in rebellion being disfranchised. The colored population of Tennessee were more than one-fourth of the whole population, and taking relative contribution of Tennessee to the Federal and total armies, at date, the loyal white population did not exceed one fourth of the whole. If that one-fourth were to have exclusive political control of the State, there would be no Republican in it. He held, however, that the Civil Rights bill giving civil rights to the colored people gave them also political rights. There would be nothing effected by giving them their civil rights, unless they possessed the political power to protect those rights. If these people were citizens of the United States, where did the power lie to deny them the right to vote, and that their interests were to be protected? He contended that there was no power under the Constitution to deprive him of that right, but this joint resolution would only permit a very small portion of the white population to vote, and would exclude the colored people from voting. There was no element of republicanism in it. That Government was not republican in form which excluded a large part of its citizens from participating in it. Congress had control of the matter, and it was its duty to declare that no Constitution or Government is republican in form which excludes any portion of its citizens conditionally from the elective franchise.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, discussed the question of reconstruction from the Opposition point of view. He said there had been two rebellions in this country. One of the North and one of the South. Although differing widely on some points, they had been yet, in reality, leagued together. They had been warring to overthrow the Constitution and dissolve the Union. The rebellion of the South was ended. The people had abandoned and repudiated secession. They had returned to their allegiance and now yielded obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and anxiously desired a restoration of the Union; but the Northern rebellion was still rampant and defiant, and there was no hope for restoration of the Union until that rebellion was also subdued, or was at least reduced to a comfortable minority. The country had gone through four years of terrible and exhausting war to keep eleven States from going out of the Union, and now it had gone through four months, and was threatened with four years of Congressional and political war, to keep those eleven States out, and prevent a restoration of the Union. There could be no such thing as reconstructing the Union unless it had been broken up and dissolved. The basis and central idea, backbone, of the Northern revolutionary movement, called reconstruction, was disunion. It rested on the assumption, that the Union had been dissolved, and had no other foundation or support. The war waged by the Southern insurgents to take the States out of the Union was a failure. The war on the part of the Government to keep them in, was a success. To say, therefore, that the seceded States were out of the Union was to say that the Federal Government was a failure, and that the failure of the southern rebellion was the success. This important discovery had been made by the superior wisdom of the Northern rebels. It was wholly unknown in the South. If the eleven States were out of the Union, then Jeff. Davis had not been guilty of treason, for he owed it no allegiance; but owed it to the Confederate Government, and all his long imprisonment was an act of cruelty. If that were so, then the war was waged not to keep the eleven States in the Union, for they were already out; but it was a war of mere conquest and subjugation. He called upon the people to rally with the great Democratic hosts of the North and rally round and support the President in his noble stand for the liberties of the people.

Mr. MOORHEAD next addressed the House on the financial condition of the country. Ample guarantees for the future should be required. The South should abandon the principle of slavery; should secure the rights of freedmen; should repudiate the rebel debt; renounce the claimed right of secession; should cultivate a spirit of loyalty and prove it by their works, and should accept the true theory of the Constitution, that which the war had settled in conformity with the purposes of its framers. Passing from this, he proceeded to discuss the question of the national debt, and the duty of Congress to protect its creditors, and at the same time so to distribute the burthens of the nation as to develop the resources of the country, the encouragement of its labor, and the improvement of the condition of the people. He closed by an appeal on behalf of labor, from which the country had its strength, and in which was its hope. As labor sinks, the nation sinks; as labor rises, the nation rises in all the elements of greatness and power.

Mr. FINCK addressed the House on the question of reconstruction. He insisted that Congress could exercise no powers not delegated under the Constitution, except such as were necessary to carry out the express grants. He said the danger to the country to-day came from different directions. It lay in the strong and well organized attempt to destroy the rights of the States, and to establish on their ruins a powerful centralized system. A part of this attempted revolution was a denial to eleven States of the Union of their right of representation. He regarded the Civil Rights act as unwarranted by the Constitution, and as an invasion of the just rights of the States. If there was anything which the people would never surrender without a struggle worthy of all the defenders of free government, it was the cherished right of each State to regulate and control its own domestic affairs, unchallenged and uncontrolled by any power except the Constitution of the United States. He warned the American people that although the rebellion had been suppressed, dangers the most threatening still remained. The Civil Rights bill involved more than the mere questions enumerated in it. It involved the right of the General Government to declare the laws and Constitutions of the States which exclude negroes from voting and holding office illegal, and to set aside and punish the State authorities for executing them. If Congress could regulate the civil rights of the people of the States, it could, by the exercise of the same power, regulate and control their political rights. It had as much power in one case as in the other, and that was just none at all. He thanked the President for his noble and patriotic defence of the Constitutional rights of the States, and said he would be always found supporting the General Government in all its Constitutional powers, but he would with the same zeal support the just rights of the States. He was not an enemy of the colored race, but was opposed to conferring on the negro the right of suffrage, although he would be gratified to see a wise and liberal policy practiced toward the colored people of the several States.

Mr. BANKS then addressed the House on behalf of the New England capitalists who had been somewhat harshly reflected upon the other day by Mr. Wentworth in the debate on the Northern Pacific Railroad bill. Mr. Banks did not doubt that the capitalists of New England were largely interested in the financial results of the enterprise in which they engaged, but it was strictly true, historically true that no enterprise had ever been undertaken by the people of Massachusetts that had no in view, and beyond personal advantage, the welfare of the Government. The world is now entering upon a new system incomparably important in extent—that of ship canals. If the canal of intervention of European States in South America were carefully examined, it would be found that the real object was to gain control of the great home of natural communication of the Amazon and Rio de la Plata [illegible] which drain the great portion of the South American continent, so that the object of the Emperor in France was to gain control of the line of transit across the isthmus which unites the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It was impossible to conceive of anything so important as the occupation of that narrow isthmus. For twenty years Napoleon and his predecessors, in Mexico, had that object in view. When Napoleon entered on the Mexican scheme he believed that the American Government was destroyed, and that he would be left in undisturbed occupation of the position. His letter to Marshal Forey, and his declarations to the French people would have been made good, namely, that he would have achieved a destiny on the continent which had never been contemplated. It was neither just nor generous for the gentleman who represents Chicago (Mr. Wentworth) to charge unworthy motives and objects upon these [illegible].

Mr. WENTWORTH remarked that the men interested in the Northern Pacific Railroad bill avoided him, and he had been unable to smoke them out; and his sole object in making his speech the other day, was to draw out information, and get other speeches to [illegible] at the dock.

Mr. BANKS continued going into a discussion of that matter. His remarks were directed to the case, not to the consequences. It was because of these great enterprises, opening on all sides that the people of New England, the men who work in the shops, who cultivate the fields, took a deep interest in these questions. It was in prospect that the Ohio would be connected with the James River by a ship canal on the Kanawha; that the great Lakes would be connected by a ship canal with the St. Lawrence River, and the transportation of grain could be thus reduced one quarter, or half, the United States would have control of the grain markets of the world. To the completion of the enterprise, which he had indicated, the Western States would be given the control of the grain markets of the world. To the United States would be given the control, not to say monopoly, of the Asiatic trade, and to the Rocky Mountains belonged [illegible] the Rocky Mountains, with the wonderful harmony of the Union people, would chasten the arrogance of the old men of Boston, until Breckinridge of the North, should stir in his mighty cavern.

Mr. WENTWORTH remarked that he was opposed to making over the immense grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to Hon. J. Gregory Smith; to make [illegible] Canada, and that he thought the bill before the House [illegible] thought that New England was going over to Canada.

Mr. BANKS remarked that New England never [illegible] the government of the United States, and none other, [illegible].

Mr. WENTWORTH said he was not opposed to the [illegible] New England. [illegible] first battle of the late war was fought in Boston, United States and [illegible], and the United States had triumphed, thank God.

Mr. WENTWORTH asked and obtained leave to absence for two weeks, but announced that he would not avail himself of the privilege, unless he could effect a pair on the questions of liberty, of economy, and keeping whisky out of the Senate. [Laughter.]

At half-past five the House adjourned.

Fruits of the President's Policy.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 28.—Judge Fowler issued an attachment to-day for the arrest of Gen. Ruger for refusing to recognize a writ of habeas corpus, issued in favor of Major Gee, now on trial before a Military Commission. Gen. Ruger refused to be arrested, and so the matter will stand till the case can be laid before the President.

Gens. Fullarton and Steedman left here last night for Newbern and Wilmington.

From Trinidad.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Accounts from Trinidad to the 9th inst., brought by the British brig Prosperine, state that sugar was coming in quite freely. Molasses would be 18c. Tonnage was abundant, all the vessels in the port were taken up. Freights on sugar to New York, $7.50; molasses, $5.00@5.50 under deck, $4.50 on deck per 110 gallons.

Telegraphic.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The East India Telegraph Company in this city, has appointed Dr. D. J. McGowan to proceed to China forthwith at Canton. He will be accompanied by a staff of practical telegraphers.

Probst Convicted.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Probst, the murderer of the Deering family, was convicted of murder in the first degree, to-day. The court adjourned till Tuesday, when he will be sentenced. The jurors were out of court about thirty minutes.

THE HOPPS MURDER TRIAL.

The Case Submitted—Instructions by the Court—The Jury Return a Verdict of Not Guilty.

Motion to Declare the Prisoner Insane Overruled.

The trial of William Hopps for the murder of his wife four years ago in the town of Wheeling, Cook County, was brought to a close on Saturday last, the sixth day of his trial. At nine o'clock a. m., the Court convened in the Recorder's Court Room, pursuant to adjournment of the previous day. Hon. John M. Wilson, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, presiding.

On the opening of the Court, Wirt Dexter, Esq., concluded his defence of the prisoner; he was followed by his colleague, John Van Arman, Esq., after which the closing argument for the people was made by C. H. Reed, Esq., State's Attorney.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Court instructed the jury on behalf of the People:

1st. That murder is the unlawful killing of a human being in the peace of the people with malice aforethought either expressed or implied.

2d. Malice shall be implied when no considerable provocation appears, or when all the circumstances of the killing show an abandoned and malignant heart.

3d. The killing being proved the burden of proving circumstances of mitigation; or that justify or excuse the homicide will devolve on the accused, unless the proof on the part of the prosecution sufficiently manifests that the crime committed only amounts to manslaughter or that the accused was justified or excused in committing the homicide.

[illegible]

5th. A reasonable doubt means in law a serious and substantial doubt, and not the mere possibility of a doubt.

6th. If the jury believe from the evidence that the defendant, when sober, was uniformly sane and rational, and exhibited all violence toward his wife, and that for a number of years prior to the killing of his wife, he was accustomed to [illegible] intoxication, to use violence upon her, and knew that such violence was the immediate result of intoxication, and that, having such knowledge, he voluntarily made himself intoxicated on the day of the killing of his wife, and if the jury believe beyond a reasonable doubt, that such killing was the direct result of such intoxication, and that the defendant was not the efficient cause of the homicide, then the defendant is responsible for the act, and the jury should find him guilty.

7th. The jury are instructed as a matter of law, that a man is not to be excused from responsibility for a criminal act if he has capacity and reason sufficient to enable him to distinguish between right and wrong as to the particular act he is doing; a knowledge and consciousness that the act he is doing is wrong and criminal, and will subject him to punishment.

Therefore, if the jury shall believe, from the evidence in this case that the prisoner, at the time of committing of the wicked deed, had sufficient capacity and reason to distinguish between right and wrong as to the particular act he was then doing, and knowledge and consciousness beyond all reasonable doubt that the act he was doing was wrong and criminal, then the jury ought to convict the prisoner.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE DEFENCE.

For the prisoner, the Court further instructed the jury, as follows:

If the jury can reconcile all the evidence in the case, in relation to the question of insanity, consistently with the theory of the innocence of the prisoner, it is their duty to do so, and exclude the theory of guilt arising from the case.

If the jury believe from the evidence that the prisoner at the time of the killing was laboring under a fixed delusion as to his wife's infidelity, and that such delusion was the efficient cause of the killing, then it matters not what were the causes which led to, or created, or excited such insanity, they must acquit.

Sanity is essential to constitute crime, and the burden of establishing it is on the State, and it must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, or the jury must acquit.

If the jury are not able to say that the theory of insanity set up for the defence is false beyond a reasonable doubt, the jury must acquit.

If the jury believe from the evidence that at the time of doing the act charged, the prisoner was not of sound mind, but affected with insanity, and such affection was the efficient cause of the act, and that he would not have done the act but for the affection, they must acquit the prisoner, notwithstanding they believe that at the time the prisoner had been drinking, and was under the influence of liquor.

Though the jury shall believe from the evidence that the prisoner committed the act of homicide charged in the indictment, still if they shall believe from the evidence that at the time of committing such act he was under the influence of an insane delusion in regard to the chastity of his wife, and that but for this delusion he would not have committed such homicide, then the jury should find the prisoner not guilty.

The jury are further instructed that if, upon a review of the whole evidence, they shall entertain a reasonable doubt as to the existence and influence upon the prisoner of such delusion at the time of committing such homicide, then they must acquit the prisoner.

INSTRUCTIONS ON EXPERT TESTIMONY.

The court stated that he had also been requested to instruct the jury in relation to the weight to be attached to the testimony of experts, but should decline to do so, preferring to read the following opinion of Justice Breese of the Supreme Court of this State, in the same case, during the April term of the court, 1863. (31st Ill. Reports, p. 395.)

"It is said, insanity may be simulated. So may any other fictitious defence be got up to screen the guilty. The evidence in this case is, that it is exceedingly difficult to simulate insanity so as to avoid detection. It is but very lately that insanity has become a subject of careful, scientific investigation, which has made and is making rapid progress. This investigation enables experts to detect simulated insanity with much more certainty than could formerly be done.

Shall we ignore and denounce the results of human study and research on this subject while we recognize and applaud the advancement of science in all other directions? Peoples and governments in all civilized countries, recognize them by the erection of vast asylums for these unfortunates, where this science can be carefully studied by those who devote their lives to the investigation of these subjects, where very many by careful scientific treatment are restored and become useful members of society. To say that men by careful study and investigation can acquire no skill on this subject, while the same study and investigation will constantly develop new truths on all other subjects would be a daring assumption upon which we cannot consent to hang a fellow man. At the time this question was first brought before the Courts it may be that it was in some cases difficult to detect simulated insanity, thus the Courts may have been induced to overthrow the well established laws to meet the apprehension; but this danger, to say the least, is very much diminished now.

I am well convinced that we should adhere to the old and well established rules of the criminal law, and that we should require at least as much evidence to convict a crazy man as a sane one."

With these instructions the

JURY

retired at twenty minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon.

The Court then took a recess until seven o'clock.

THE VERDICT.

About half past six o'clock, the Jury came to a decision, and on being summoned into Court, announced amid breathless silence, their verdict, "NOT GUILTY," acquitting the prisoner on the ground of insanity.

After the jury returned their verdict of not guilty, the Judge, Hon. John M. Wilson, remarked in substance, that he had judiciously abstained from expressing his own opinion of the case, but now that the verdict had been rendered it was proper that he should give his opinion of the case. He said that as he came to the conclusion that the defence of insanity was not valid and that the defendant was guilty of an atrocious murder, but he would now say that he fully and heartily agreed with the jury in their verdict of not guilty, and that he believed that the defendant was insane when he committed the act, and that there was not a doubt of it in his (the Judge's) own mind. He said that the people ought to be satisfied, and everything had been done for the State that could be done. He said that the case had been conducted with great ability, energy and ingenuity, by the State's Attorney and his associate, and that the defendant had not been convicted because he could not be convicted under the law and the evidence.

Upon the conclusion of these remarks, the State's Attorney, Mr. Reed, arose and moved that a jury be impanelled to inquire into the present sanity of the defendant, and that if he was found to be insane that he be sent to the insane asylum at Jacksonville. Mr. Reed remarked that he desired to do his full duty in the case, and this course he deemed to be the proper one, and one which justice and the well being of society imperatively demanded should be done.

Judge Wilson replied to the motion of Mr. Reed that he saw no occasion for such a course to be pursued, for the reason that the doctors had sworn that the "insane delusion" of the prisoner left him when the object of the delusion was removed, and his wife being the object of that delusion and she being dead, the defendant was no longer insane under that delusion, and that the doctors all swore that the defendant was not generally insane. The Judge said that "the motion must be overruled and the defendant discharged, which I order to be done."

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

A Reconstruction Organ on President Johnson's Speech.

The Rebellion was Right and ought to have Succeeded—Lincoln a Good-Natured Buffoon—Johnson must be Sustained by the South.

[From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, April 22.]

The speech of President Johnson which we published yesterday is another of his characteristically bold and honest demonstrations. While we were committing to paper our thoughts on the question of "how far the South should support the President," we did not know how powerful a reinforcement was advancing along the telegraph wires to the support of our views. We utterly repudiate the consideration of the pardoned, tolerated policy where in such unions, and under such circumstances as the present, would counsel reticence and reserve. We must speak plainly what we think. We do not repent—we do not regret having [illegible] of the South—we [illegible] we have a right to say that [illegible] not the [illegible] with [illegible] a country [illegible] with the [illegible] many who [illegible] How [illegible] the [illegible] fair [illegible], and how [illegible] identical. The good-natured buffoon whom the people of the North chose to elevate to the chair of Washington and Jackson, was removed when his mission was accomplished, and the hearts of Southern men, already saddened by the great disastrous chapter [illegible] that [illegible] and [illegible] little Roger would be likelier that his predecessor's [illegible]. We well recollect, the remark frequently made a year ago, that the death of Lincoln was the greatest disaster that could have happened to the South. But instead of the despot whom some feared, [illegible] we see a man with all the honesty of Henry Clay, the firmness of Andrew Jackson, and the boldness of William Pitt, combined with characteristics peculiarly his own, which stamp him the man for the times. There is in President Johnson a disregard for conventionalities that makes him perfectly at home in novel circumstances where the cautious inquirer after precedents would be completely lost for want of red-tape glue to guide him. Conservatism itself stands bewildered at a situation for which the conditions of conservatism supply no formula; but a radical of the radicals, steps forth as the preserver and restorer of the Union under the constitution.

If Southern men do not admire and applaud such a man as this, it is because the God that made them has reconstructed them in a way hitherto unheard of—taking away their old heart and giving them instead a heart of dirt. They are not the people to give a half-hearted approval, nor if they were, are these the times for it, or is Andrew Johnson the man to whom it is due.

Important Meeting of the Presbyterian Assemblies.

[From the St. Louis Dispatch, April 23d.]

The meeting in St. Louis of the General Assemblies of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches, on the 17th of May next, will be an event of uncommon interest. It is seldom that two such august, ecclesiastical judicatories meet in the same place at the same time; and in this case, the profound gravity of the subjects to be discussed—the question of a re-union between the two bodies, the inevitable intrusion of the Missouri Test Oath and the Rosecrans Order into the Old School body, and the proposition of Rev. Dr. Breckinridge for an independent consultation among the "Union" members of the same body—all these will come in to lend additional interest to the proceedings. We most earnestly wish that the consultations may be harmonious, candid and fraternal.

The New School Assembly will meet in the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Nelson's,) and the Old School Assembly in the Second Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Nicholls'). There will be about 600 delegates in attendance on the two, embracing some of the most eminent preachers in the country.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 28, 1866.

Business during the week ending to-day has been unusually brisk in nearly all departments of trade. The sales by the wholesale houses have been heavier than in any former period of our history, and the deposits at the various banking houses have greatly increased. In the produce trade there has also been greater activity, and prices have generally advanced quite materially. In the dry goods trade, however, there has been a material decline, but the demand by country buyers was never before so active as at present. It is expected that the Straits of Mackinac will be free of ice within a few days, and that the large fleet of vessels now loaded for the lower lake will get through. This will contribute greatly towards stimulating general trade, and aid in changing the balance of trade with the East, so long against us, in our favor.

The following table shows the balances and clearings at the Clearing House in this city for the week ending to-day:

	Clearings.	Balances.
April 23	$961,587.55	$185,978.86
24	1,400,319.80	185,045.90
25	1,203,951.35	122,310.69
26	1,268,699.30	199,391.53
27	1,212,590.77	188,103.51
28	1,878,163.12	193,115.30
Totals	$8,898,110.97	$1,109,861.01
Last week	$6,322,571.31	$647,346.18

The Money market during the week has been unusually brisk, and notwithstanding the increased demand by Produce dealers, it has been comparatively easy. Good paper is readily taken by the banks at 10 ₩ cent ₩ annum, and inferior grades are discounted on the street at 1@1½ ₩ cent ₩ month.

The supply of Eastern exchange during the week has been unusually liberal, but the demand is more active, and the market remains firm at par buying, and 1-10 premium selling. Round lots were sold among bankers at a premium of 50@60c per thousand.

The grain markets to-day were quiet, and easier than for some days past. Flour was less active, and prices were generally above the views of buyers. Wheat was unsettled and irregular, with quite a material decline on some grades. Corn declined 1c per bushel. Oats declined ½c per bushel. Mess Pork advanced $1.00 ₩ brl. Bulk Meats were active at an advance of ¼c ₩ lb. Lard was inactive, but nominally ¼c ₩ lb higher.

Mr. R. H. Nash, acting United States Depositary at Chicago, will pay the interest on the 5-20 and other United States bonds maturing May 1st. Persons presenting coupons for payment should make a schedule setting forth the act under which bonds were issued, the number on the coupons, and the amount of such coupons and sign the same with their address in full. Blanks of such schedule can be obtained at the United States Depository in the Custom House Building.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 129¼ and closed at 127¾. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, gold brokers:

10.30 a. m.	129¼	12.45 p. m.	128⅞
10.45 a. m.	129⅛	1.00 p. m.	128⅝
11.00 a. m.	129	1.30 p. m.	128⅜
11.15 a. m.	129⅛	1.45 p. m.	128
11.30 a. m.	129⅛	2.00 p. m.	127⅞
11.45 a. m.	129¼	2.30 p. m.	127⅞
12.00 m.	129⅛	3.00 p. m.	127¾
12.30 p. m.	129⅛	4.00 p. m.	127¾

Here the Gold market was very quiet—opening at 128, and closing at 127¾. Silver was nominal at 118@120.

Government Securities to-day were quiet and a shade lower. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	107½	108¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	103¼	103¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	102½	103
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	102¾	103¼
U. S. 10-40s	94	94½
U. S. 7-30s, 1st series	101 @101¼	101½@101⅝
U. S. 7-30s, 2d series	101 @101¼	101½@101⅝
U. S. 7-30s, 3d series	101 @101¼	101½@101⅝
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, June, 1864	110½	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, July, 1864	110¼	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, August, 1864	109½	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, October, 1864	108	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, December, 1864	107½	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, May, 1865	105	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, August, 1865	103½	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, Sept., 1865	103	

Local Stocks were quiet and steady. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Chicago City Sevens	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook Co. Sevens	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook Co. Scrip, old	107 @110	108 @111
Cook Co. Scrip, new	106 @107	108 @109
Chamber of Com., old	[illegible]	[illegible]

—A decision has been made in the Northern district of the Circuit Court of the United States, which prevents State Assessors from levying a tax on the surplus earnings of a bank.

—The Lafayette Courier of the 25th instant, says that a "Lafayette ring recently held the largest amount of wheat at Milwaukee ever held there by a single combination, and sold out on the top wave of the late advance at a handsome profit."

We have been informed that the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, which has for several years been operated by the New York Central Company, has become the property, by lease or purchase, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which management will secure to the latter company the control of a direct railroad line between Philadelphia and Niagara Falls. It is generally understood that the working of the Canandaigua branch has not been a source of profit to the New York Central Company, a fact which may account for their consent to yielding its control to the Pennsylvania Company.

—An official notice from the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company is to the effect that shareholders as registered on the 5th of May, will receive $2,000,000, or 40 per cent on their capital of $6,500,000 in bonds or scrip, convertible into the full paid shares of the company on or before the 12th of June, on the payment of 20 per cent of the par value of the scrip. In other words, the extra dividend is equal to 32 per cent cash, counting the shares at par extra dividend. The sum of $2,000,000 surplus increase thus appropriated and $300,000 cash on the conversion of the scrip into full shares, together $2,600,000, will accomplish the purchase of the Mississippi and Missouri road, west of the Mississippi River.

—It has been generally supposed that legal instruments were not valid unless they have the prescribed revenue stamps upon them. But Judge Hoar, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, one of the most eminent jurists in this country, has decided that this is not the case.

—The Rochester Banks seem to be all winding up. The Democrat of the 25th instant, gives notice of another, as follows:

For a year or two past the Commercial Bank of this city has been contracting its business, with the intention of closing its operations entirely. On Tuesday last it ceased to exist as a bank of issue and deposit, and the fact is duly announced in an advertisement to-day. All balances due from it will be paid at the new banking house of Raymond & Huntington, by checks on the First National Bank, and persons who have left valuables in its keeping are required to reclaim them.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Company was held at the company's office at Toledo, on the 25th instant. The result of the election for Directors shows that the stockholders were perfectly satisfied with the old Board, but a single new name appearing in the list—Mr. Keep, of New York, declined a re-election as Treasurer, and Le Grand Lockwood was elected to that office. The Board is as follows:

Directors—James H. Banker, Henry Keep, Le Grand Lockwood, Albert Hasbrouck, D. N. Barney, John F. Acker, Geo. Hoyt, of J. Hoyt & Co., New York; Nelson Robinson, of Auburn, N. Y.; John S. Barry, Constantine, Mich.; Philo Morehouse, Elkhart, Ind.; E. B. Phillips and Albert Keep, of Chicago.

The following are the officers of the Company:

President—E. B. Phillips, office Chicago.
Treasurer—L. G. Lockwood, office Chicago.
Secretary—D. P. Barhydt, office New York.
Gen. Supt.—Chas. F. Hatch, office Toledo.
Chief Engineer—Chas. Paine, office Chicago.
Supt. East Div.—J. E. Curtis, office Adrian.
Supt. West Div.—C. Harris, office Laporte.
Cashier—J. A. Ames, office Toledo.
Auditor—John J. Adam, office Toledo.
Gen'l Fr'gt Agt—C. M. Gray, office Chicago.
Gen. Pass. Agt. and Gen. Accountant—C. P. Leland, office Toledo.

The First Vessel Through the Welland Canal.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, 28th inst.]

[illegible]

The Provision market, however, was [illegible]. We quote a material advance in prices. Mess Pork advanced $1.00 per brl, with sales of 1,100 brls at $27.50@27.60—chiefly at the outside quotation, at which price the market closed firm. Bulk Meats were in good demand, and ¼c ₩ lb higher, with sales of 120,000 lbs Shoulders at 11c loose—chiefly held at 11¼c. Sweet Pickled Hams were nominally [illegible]—closing firm at the outside quotations. There was nothing doing in Lard, but the offerings were very light, and we quote the market nominal at 21c.

Highwines were held firm, with retail sales at $2.22.

Owing to the less favorable advices from New York, there was decidedly less activity in Flour. Well known brands of Spring Extras sold fully up to yesterday's market, but on outside brands holders would have had to submit to a concession of 15@20c. The sales foot up 3,100 brls at $9.00@9.50 for Spring Extras and $6.75 for Spring Supers. One round Extras sold at $8.50. There was nothing done in White Winter Extras.

There was a decided "let up" to-day in the activity which has prevailed in the Wheat market during the past three or four days. No. 1 Spring—regular receipts—opened at $1.30½, advanced to $1.35½, and closed dull at $1.32, an improvement of 1c on the closing prices of yesterday. Receipts in the Northwestern were dull and almost neglected at a decline of 4@5c. No. 2 Spring was 4c less and 5@6c lower. The sales foot up 125,000 bu at $1.30@1.35 for No. 1 in the Northwestern; $1.30½@1.35½ for No. 1 Regular; $1.[illegible] for No. 2 and 55@58c for Rejected in store—closing dull at $1.32 for No. 1 Spring regular.

There was less activity in Corn, and the market was fully 1c lower on all grades, though closing firm at the decline. The sales aggregate 120,000 bushels, at 49@50c for No. 1; 45¼@46c for No. 2; and 45@46c for Rejected in store; 45¼c for Rejected afloat, and 51¼@52c for No. 1 free on board—closing firm at 51c for No. 1 in store.

The demand for Oats was less active, and the market was comparatively quiet at a decline of ½c, with sales of 68,000 bushels at 30@31¼c for No. 1 and 26¼@27¼c for No. 2 in store—closing quiet and steady at 30¼c for No. 1 and 26¼c for No. 2 in store.

Rye was quiet and without decided change, with sales at 60@60½c for No. 1, and 54½c for No. 2 in store.

Barley was quiet and steady, with sales at $1.08@1.09 for Canadian delivered, and 60c for Western in track.

Lake Freights were firm with engagements to Buffalo at 8c for corn per sail, and 8½c per propeller.

Salt was steady with sales of Fine Domestic at $2.50 delivered to the cars.

Timothy Seed was steady and firm, with sales at $5.50@5.75. Clover seed was unchanged, with sales at $6.25@6.50 for prime. Flax Seed was inactive and nominal at $2.60@2.65.

The following despatches were read to-day on 'Change:

NEW YORK, April 28.

Flour, a shade easier. Wheat, 1@2c lower. Corn and Oats, firm. Pork, better and quiet at $27.00. Lard, firm at 21c. Whiskey, steady. Gold 128¾.

LATER.

Flour, heavy at $9.00@9.75. Wheat, nominal, 3@4c lower. Corn, firm at 81@84c. Oats, strong at 55@60c for old, and 47@50c for new. Pork, heavy at $27.37½.

LATER.

In the afternoon there was a decidedly firmer feeling in No. 1 Spring Wheat, and the market advanced ½c—closing firm at $1.33 for regular.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 28.

The Dry Goods market is as active and prices [illegible] the fore part of the week trade was quite brisk and our last quotations were well sustained, but the arrivals from Liverpool, reporting a panic in the cotton market, have had a depressing effect on the trade [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 28.

The receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours were:

[illegible]

The demand continues active, and the market steady and firm. Sales were: [illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

LIST OF LETTERS

LADIES' LIST.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Railroad Time Table.

Saddlery, Leather, &c.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

Nos. 45 & 47 Lake-St.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

Horse Collars, Fly Nets,

LEATHER,

CARRIAGE GOODS,

Springs, Axles, and Carriage Timber.

Transportation.

1866.

HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES OF MONTANA.

THE MINNESOTA AND MONTANA Transportation Line.

PASSENGERS

J. P. WILSON,

ST. CLOUD, MINNESOTA.

HOWE'S PATENT TRUSS

BOOMER, BOYINGTON & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

Notice.

Special Notices.

Dr. Hamm.

Dr. Bigelow

Dr. W. Lostell

Lettres Françaises from April 15 to April 21, 1866.

Roback's Bitters.

ROBACK'S BITTERS

CURE

Fever Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Dimness of Vision, Trouble with the Bowels.

ROBACK'S BITTERS

CURE

Prostration of the System, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Pain in the Chest, Pain in the Back, Nervous Headache, Bilious Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists Everywhere.

Medicinal.

IF YOUR APOTHECARY DOES NOT KEEP

SMOLANDER'S

EXTRACT BUCKU,

Saved the Lives of Millions,

IT CURES MORE CASES OF

Diseases of the Stomach AND KIDNEYS,

GOUT, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM,

Chronic Gonorrhœa, AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS

BUY IT. TRY IT. BE CURED.

Price, One Dollar.

BURLEIGH & ROGERS,

MANHOOD:

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Business Cards

MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE

KNIVES AND SICKLES.

Railroads.

Office Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Company.

Partnership.

NOTICE.

Mr. ROBERT FORSYTH

REMOVAL.

The State Savings Institution

MAPLE SUGAR.

City Notices.

PROPOSALS FOR BILLING

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF

CORPORATION NOTICE

CORPORATION NOTICE

SEMI ANNUAL WATER TAX,

PROPOSALS FOR CURBING,

PROPOSALS FOR HAULING

PROPOSALS FOR REGRAVELLING

PROPOSALS FOR FILLING

SEALED PROPOSALS.

CORPORATION NOTICE—

NOTICE TO LAY DRAINS

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.

Proposals.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

SWAMP LAND DITCHING!

Sundries Offered.

VEGETABLE

REMEDIES.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

Appetizing Properties of the Bitters

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

LADIES IN DELICATE HEALTH

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

A WORD TO CONVALESCENTS.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

CAUTION.

The Government Endorsement.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1866.

THE CITY.

Our Post Office.—A Washington paper has the following: "The statement that Watson, of the Journal, has applied for the Chicago Post Office is incorrect."

The State Savings' Institution is about to be removed from its old offices in the Methodist Church Block, on Washington street, to the new and beautiful building, No. 21 LaSalle street.

Work for the Unemployed.—Employment of all kinds is still urgently wanted at the Bureau of Employment of the Young Men's Christian Association for large numbers of men and boys who are looking for work.

The Artesian Well.—The work on the artesian well is still progressing.

Valuable Real Estate at Auction.—This (Monday) morning will be sold at the north door of the Court House, at 11 o'clock, the valuable property known as Doty's building.

Dyhrenfurth's School for Girls.—We call the attention of our readers to this institution, designed to supply a long-existing want in our midst, and now furnished at the solicitation of many citizens of Chicago.

Run Over.—A boy of twelve years of age, named Antoine Fegris, who is employed as a carpenter in the city, was run over on Saturday by the Michigan Southern engine, at the corner of Taylor and South Clark streets.

A Revolting Affair.—A reptile in human shape who gave his name as Henry A. Adams, alias Charles Robinson, appeared at the police court on Saturday for adjourned examination on a charge, the nature of which is too loathsome for publication.

The Orphans' Fair.—The Fair in aid of the Catholic Orphan Asylum will open in the Skating Rink, corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson street, on Monday evening.

Travelling in the West Division.—The fixing of West Madison street, between the river and Halsted, is necessarily throwing a great deal of travel on Randolph street.

The National Fair.—The Hon. J. Young Scammon has kindly consented to receive at his house No. 209 Michigan avenue, all contributions, and forward the same, for the National Fair about to be held at Washington, to obtain funds for the establishment of a Home for the Orphans of National Soldiers and Sailors.

Lake Tunnel.—The workmen have very nearly achieved two-thirds of the distance along the bore for water under the Lake.

Cook County Teachers' Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

Ninth Anniversary—Reports of the Standing Committees—What the Association has done for the Poor and the Soldiers.

A GLORIOUS WAR RECORD.

Addresses—Plans for the Future.

The Ninth Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

TRACT DEPARTMENT.

EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE.

RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

ARMY COMMITTEE.

HEADQUARTERS REAR GUARD, U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, Tennessee, Aug. 7, 1863.

Dear Jacobs: I must have two hundred copies per week of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, until Cumberland Hospital is closed up.

DEVOTIONAL COMMITTEE.

ADDRESSES.

Mr. D. L. Moody, the newly elected President of the Association, addressed the meeting in the interests of the organization, soliciting contributions for its purposes for the ensuing year.

The hymn commencing, "Did Christ o'er sinners weep," was then sung.

Rev. Dr. Hatfield addressed the meeting.

The Doxology was then sung, and the benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. Hatfield.

LOCAL MATTERS.

We are informed by A. Frisbie, Esq., the General Agent of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, that Wm. F. Brewster, late secretary Northwestern Mutual of Chicago, has been tendered the appointment of the General Western Agency of this sterling old company.

Where and How to Educate our Sons.—Bryant & Stratton's National Business College, Chicago, Ill., the popular practical institution of the country.

Dyhrenfurth's School for Girls.—This branch of the School of Trade will be opened on the first of May.

The Illinois School of Trade.—J. Dyhrenfurth, Principal.

Dyhrenfurth's School for Boys.—This department of the School of Trade will commence its term on the first of May.

What is Sweeter than Honey, and what perfume is more delightful and lasting than Tallman & Collins' Egyptian Calla? Sold at all drug and fancy stores.

Bond's Medicated Cream Cures Itch and Scabies.

Brick Machine.—The National Brick Machine makes, with only two-horse power, 30,000 splendid bricks per day. Address Abram Requa, General Agent, 141 Broadway, New York.

This is the season of the year when children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhoea. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is a never-failing remedy.

Miss Tennessee's "The Wonderful Cure."

John D. Park, General Agent.

Go to N. F. Merrill's for the largest and best assorted stock of kerosene lamps, lanterns, chandeliers, glassware, &c., &c., 71 and 73 Randolph street.

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address for circulars, Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, Ill.

Markets by Telegraph.

MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.] NEW YORK, April 29.

GOLD.

Gold closed firm at 128 with many borrowers, but it is thought the highest point has been reached to-day.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were a shade lighter. The amount returned from Europe is very small.

MONEY.

Money never was easier. The demand is moderate. The rate is 4 to 5 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

The market for Sterling Exchange is quiet this afternoon, but prime bankers' bills were firm at 109½.

STOCKS.

The stock market was stronger after the one o'clock Board, and there was a partial recovery in prices from the lowest point.

IMPORTS.

Total imports for the week at this port, $6,320,633.

SPECIE.

Exports of specie for the week, $53,330.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The wholesale market has been much excited during the week. There was an advance in breadstuffs, but a reaction took place at the close.

DRY GOODS.

The Dry Goods market is not so unsettled, but steady, with a fair amount of business doing.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.] ST. LOUIS, April 28.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.] MILWAUKEE, April 28.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.] CINCINNATI, April 28.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 29.

New Orleans Market.

Baltimore Market.

Milwaukee Market.

Toledo Market.

MARRIED.

In New York, on Tuesday, April 24th, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Dr. Washburn, of Chicago, and HELEN LIVINGSTON, daughter of John A. Graham, of New York.

DIED.

At Athens, Greece, March 5th, 1866, FANNIE, youngest child of Dr. M. D. Kalopothakes, aged 5 months.

PAPER BAGS.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish

Bags of Every Description,

Either in large or small quantities, for

Flour, Grain, Meal, Salt, &c., &c.

PAPER BAGS from a

Quarter of a Pound to Fifty Pounds

HART, ASTEN & CO.,

South Water Street, Chicago.

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THREE NIGHTS MORE.

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

In rehearsal, THROUGHOUT.

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS AT ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST WEEK.

Monday Evening a Splendid Bill.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

McVICKER & MYERS ... MANAGERS

Engagement of Mr. McKEAN and Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN.

MONDAY, April 30th,

RICHELIEU; or the Conspiracy.

Richelieu ... Mr. McKean Buchanan

Julie ... Miss Virginia Buchanan

Saturday, Buchanan Matinee.

THE GREAT CONSOLIDATION

CIRCUS!

FIVE SHOWS IN ONE!

Will exhibit at CHICAGO, on Lot Corner of Randolph Street and Michigan avenue, commencing on

Monday Evening, April 30,

And every Afternoon and Evening during the week.

TEN HORSE ENTREE, ENTITLED

The Camp of the Cossacks.

Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock, p. m. Grand Entree at 2 and 7½ p. m. Admission, 50 Cents. Children (under 10 years), 25 Cents. A. W. MORGAN, General Agent.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

Positively for Eight Nights Only, commencing THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1866.

M'ME. GHIONI & SIGNOR SUSINI'S

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA!

MAX STRAKOSCH, Director.

Mr. Strakosch announces with much pleasure that he has succeeded in making an engagement with some of the artists of MARETZEK'S celebrated ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE, from the Academy of Music, New York, and a COMPLETE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA, comprising some of the most talented artists in America, with whom he will give a brief season (limited to eight nights) of GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, which will be produced in a style unrivalled by any other management.

The following eminent artists from the New York Academy of Music constitute the Grand Italian Opera Company:

Signora ANGIOLINA GHIONI, the famous dramatic Prima Donna, from the Italian Opera, Academy of Music, New York, and Theatre Tacon, Havana.

Mme. AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH, the favorite Contralto.

Miss PAULINE CANISSA, the young and talented Prima Donna.

Signor MASSIMILIANI, the principal Tenor of the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Academies of Music.

Signor BELLINI, the principal Baritone of the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Academies of Music.

Signor MARRA, the famous young Baritone, from the New York Academy.

Signor SUSINI, the world-renowned Basso Profundo.

Signori XIMENES and BELLI, Second Tenors.

Signori LOCATELLI and MASSIO, Second Basses.

Musical Director and Conductor ... Signor F. ROSA

IL TROVATORE, LA TRAVIATA, UN BALLO IN MASCHERA, ERNANI, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, LA FAVORITA, MARIA DI ROHAN, DON GIOVANNI, FAUST, LUCREZIA BORGIA, MARTHA, I DUE FOSCARI, IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA, DON PASQUALE.

CRISPINO E LA COMARE.

By the Ricci Brothers.

No Opera will be repeated, except "Crispino e la Comare," which may be given twice.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers & Commission Merchants, PALMER'S BLOCK, 44 AND 46 RANDOLPH STREET.

GENTEEL HOUSE FURNITURE, &c., at 39 North Sangamon street, AT AUCTION. On MONDAY, April 30th, at 10 o'clock, at Dwelling House 39 North Sangamon street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, May 1st, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALOON AND RESTAURANT Fixtures, Furniture of a Boarding House, License and Lease of a House, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, May 1st, at 10 o'clock, at Saloon and Dwelling 313 South Clark street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FIFTH PAWNBROKER'S SALE, by order of A. Lisner, on WEDNESDAY, May 2d, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph street. The stock consists of Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Opera Glasses, &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GENTEEL HOUSE FURNITURE, &c., at 645 Wabash avenue, AT AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY, May 2d, at 10 o'clock, at Dwelling House 645 Wabash avenue. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GENTEEL HOUSE FURNITURE, &c., at No. 8 Aberdeen street, AT AUCTION, On THURSDAY, May 3d, at 10 o'clock, at Dwelling House No. 8 Aberdeen street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON. Large sale of superior, new and second-hand Household Furniture, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Iron Safe, &c., AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, May 1st, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, a large and superior assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining room Furniture. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE BY AUCTION of the largest and finest assortment of extra first class FURNITURE, For Parlor, Drawingroom, Library, Chamber and Diningroom, Pier Glasses, &c. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

General Notices.

THE NEW IMPROVED AMERICAN SELF GENERATING REFRIGERATOR, (PATENTED JAN. 5th, 1864) Is the Best Article Ever Offered TO THE PUBLIC. DON'T BUY UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN IT. MANUFACTURED BY BENT & GOWARD, 166 Madison street, Chicago.

CHOLERA! JUST PUBLISHED, The Asiatic Cholera, its Symptoms, Prevention and Treatment.

To Rent—Houses & Rooms.

TO RENT—House—A two-story.

TO RENT—House—No. 333 West.

TO RENT—Lot—A spacious.

TO RENT—Rooms—The second.

TO RENT—Second floor of marble front building No. 330 Lake street.

TO RENT—House—First 2-story.

TO RENT—Basement—126 South Clark street, between Madison and Washington. Apply to W. J. WHITE, on the premises.

TO RENT—House—In part nicely furnished.

TO RENT—House—No. 116 Superior st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—House—Well furnished. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A large finely furnished sleeping room, within three minutes' walk of the Sherman House. Apply at Crater's Photograph Gallery, 53 Clark st.

TO RENT—A fine large house containing 12 rooms, situate on Douglas Place, opposite Douglas Monument. Apply at Mrs. W. J. JOHNSON'S, Office at Mendelsohn's, 126 Lake st.

TO RENT—Or for sale—A cottage house on the West Side (53 Pierce st.). Inquire at 112 South Wells st.

TO RENT—Rooms—Furnished rooms in a private family where English, German and French are spoken. Apply at 129 North Wells street.

TO RENT—House—A desirable house. Inquire at 149 West Washington street.

TO RENT—Rooms—Two unfurnished rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife, at 92 South Peoria street, near Van Buren.

TO RENT—Rooms—Three rooms for $18.00 per month, with $300.00 worth of furniture for sale, on State, near Van Buren street. Apply to TURNER BROS., 122 and 124 Lake street, up stairs.

TO RENT—House—Part of a good brick house in a healthy location, West Side. Apply at 78 Randolph street.

TO RENT—Two nice Cottages on West side, near Union Park, very desirable location. Apply to G. W. FEW, 13 Dearborn street.

TO RENT—House—A commodious house with furniture within one block of Union Park. Apply to GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, 103 Madison st.

TO RENT—House—A new two-story house and barn, 185 North Carpenter st. Inquire at 87 West Kinzie st.

TO RENT—Houses—Two dwelling houses on State street, between Madison and Monroe streets. Will alter into stores, if desirable. Inquire at 134 Wells street.

TO RENT—House—Dwelling house No. 691 State street. Apply to SAMUEL GEHR, 114 Dearborn street, Rooms 10 and 12.

TO RENT—Rooms—Two unfurnished rooms, without board, at 276 Wabash avenue. Inquire at the Mechanics' National Bank, or at the premises after May 1st.

TO RENT—Rooms—6 rooms, 45 Harrison street, between State street and Wabash avenue. Inquire at 130 State st. Millinery Store, Mrs. R. M. DUNN.

TO RENT—Cottage—Cottage No. 179 West Van Buren near Halsted. Inquire at the house, or of D. D. GARLAND, 56 Canal street.

TO RENT—Lofts. Inquire at the Dry Goods Store of HUCHBERGER BROS., 173 Lake st.

TO RENT—Rooms—Six rooms and also basement of 146 South Clark st. Apply to WM. HANSBROUGH, 100 Randolph street.

TO RENT—House—Two new houses on West Madison st. W. HANSBROUGH, 100 Randolph st.

TO RENT—House—The dwelling No. 603 Michigan avenue. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, Room 8, at 97 Clark st.

TO RENT—House—North Side. A good house, nearly new, of eleven rooms.

TO RENT—Rooms—To gentlemen only, at No. 18 Fourth avenue, four rooms furnished; two rooms for single gentlemen.

TO RENT—Cottage—A desirable cottage house, 321 West Taylor st. Apply at 49 South Water st., up stairs.

TO RENT—Cottage—With seven rooms, two pantries, four room and closets. Inquire on the premises, or at 199 South Water st.

TO RENT—Cottage—New Cottage of eight rooms, four pantries and closets, 474 West Taylor street, near Madame Gailway's "Convent of the Sacred Heart." Rent $400. Apply next door.

TO RENT—Building—The third and fourth story of the new stone front building. Apply to SCHOELLKOPF & BRO'S Grocery Store, No. 225 Randolph street (up-stairs).

TO RENT—Houses—Several dwelling houses and one cottage. Inquire of WM. SPEIGHT, 233 Huron street, North Division.

TO RENT—House—A furnished house to a small family willing to board the present occupants. Apply at 347 North Clark street.

TO RENT—Rooms—First floor of house 234 South Clinton st., four rooms.

TO RENT—House—Two-story house of nine rooms, bathroom, pantries, closets. Apply to FRANK MUNSON, 75 Madison st., one door east of McVicker's Theatre.

TO RENT—Rooms—Front parlor and bedroom, well furnished, with gas and water. Apply to JOHN HORTACH, 334 State st.

TO RENT—Rooms—Nicely furnished rooms on Wabash avenue, for gentleman with the privilege of a bath room. For particulars address P. O. Box 785.

TO RENT—Rooms—Two unfurnished rooms on West Washington street, near Halsted. Address "S," Box 2029, Post Office.

TO RENT Cottage—A Gothic cottage of 14 rooms, with ornamental grounds, coach-house, green-houses, ice-house, &c., on the west side of Union Park. Apply to R. RAE, No. 10 Dole's Building, corner of South Water and Clark streets.

TO RENT—Cottage—With four rooms, large garden, barn and out-buildings, near a railroad station. Pleasant location. $140 per year, including firewood. GEO. T. CLINE, office 77 Dearborn street, Room 8, up-stairs.

TO RENT—House—At Evanston, a pleasant house, large lot and garden, near the depot. Rent $400 a year. Inquire of J. R. DOLE, 138 South Water street.

TO RENT—Rooms—Two splendid suites of lodging rooms, only, tenants inventory at J. M. Marshall's Office, No. 8 Larmon Block, to C. A. SPRING.

TO RENT—House—Dwelling house now nearly completed, containing eleven rooms and eight closets, bath-room, marble mantles. DAVID GOODWILLIE, corner Franklin and Ohio streets.

TO RENT—Houses—Skylight for Artist. Also two new houses (with water) of six rooms each. Rent $400 yearly, in advance. Apply at 199 South Clark street.

TO RENT—House—A first-class two-story, with basement house, with barn if wanted, situated on Aytum place. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—Or for Sale—A new two-story house, with brick cellar, south west corner of Hurlbut and Belden streets. S. SAMPSON, Room 3, Metropolitan Block.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Land—Wisconsin land, near Kilbourne City, Sauk County. JOHN W. HEDENBERG, 77 Lombard Block, Rear Post Office.

FOR SALE—Farm, 26 miles south of Chicago, 8 miles from the village of Blue Island. THOMAS McELDOWNEY.

FOR SALE House—At Crystal Lake, a first-class Gothic house. J. M. ROBINSON, Crystal Lake, McHenry County, Illinois.

FOR SALE—House—A good bargain, a dwelling house, worth $1,200, in the beautiful village of Sycamore, DeKalb County, Ill. JOHN FLINN, Sycamore, Ill.

FOR SALE—Farm Or exchange for city property, a splendid stock and grain farm. D. E. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—640 acres choice selected land in Clinton County, Missouri. H. CUMMINGS, No. 134 South Clark st.

FOR SALE The subscribers offer for sale. BEATTIE & KRIDER, Bloomington, Ill.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—House—A two story house. Apply to W. H. LARRABEE.

FOR SALE—House—A good.

FOR SALE—Houses and Lots—A first class Brick Dwelling, with large lot.

Real Estate Broker, 71 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—House—Cheap, a new frame house of 10 rooms and lot. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Houses—Two new two-story and basement brick houses, of 9 rooms each, and lots, on Adams street. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—House—A splendid brick house on the West Side, 3½ stories high. ADAMS & CO., corner Madison and Dearborn streets.

FOR SALE—Blocks 15, 16, 17, 18, 31 and 32, in Section 19, about two miles south west from Court House. Inquire between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., of JAMES H. ... SON, 88 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—House—A new two-story brick house of 12 rooms, all the modern improvements, and lot, on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-second street. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Houses—Two three-story brick houses of 12 rooms, all the modern improvements, and lots, on May street between Madison and Washington; immediate possession given. J. LEWIS LEE & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Cottage—Or exchange for desirably located Chicago property, a fine stone cottage dwelling house, at Beloit, Wisconsin. Inquire at 88 Lake street, of E. H. HART, Esq., in basement, or J. BRITTAN.

FOR SALE—Or Rent—House. A new two-story frame house and lot. Apply at 458 West Jackson street, or at the office of J. W. WAUGHOP, 63 Clark street.

FOR SALE Houses—Two frame houses, with shops, to be moved away, situated South side, near Postoffice. Apply to J. MUNRO, 89 Adams st.

FOR SALE—Lots—By W. D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington st.

FOR SALE—House A new two story frame house of ten rooms. Price, $5,250 with two lots, or $4,250 one lot. Inquire at 836 State st.

FOR SALE—Cottage—Neat and pleasantly located cottage, in good neighborhood. Inquire of F. S. BAKER, 124 Randolph st.

FOR SALE Lots—On Wabash avenue, between Harmon Court and Twelfth st. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—House—House and Lot on West Side. Call at No. 13 North Curtis st.

FOR SALE Cheap—Cottage of seven rooms, closets, &c., with lot. Apply on premises, 691 West Madison street.

FOR SALE—A very desirable House on Park avenue.

FOR SALE—The house and lot No. 361 Lake street. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—Residence—A fine residence in the North Division on Asylum Place, with all modern improvements. L. JAMES, No. 9 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A substantial frame building. Inquire at the Real Estate Office, 90 Wells st., South Division.

FOR SALE—The most desirable residence property in the city, No. 111 Pine st. Inquire at Room No. 1, Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—Cottage—One and a half story frame cottage house. Apply to R. L. WINSLOW, 149 Randolph street.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—Cutter—In a first class Merchant Tailoring establishment. Address "E C," Tribune office.

WANTED—Coatmaker—One coatmaker, immediately, at No. 216 Lake street.

WANTED—Male Help—500 men to work on the railroad. Apply at No. 155 South Clark st., Room 3.

WANTED Male Help—A single man to learn the Tobacco Manufacturing establishment. Address, with city references, "D B & CO," Post Office Drawer 6034, Chicago.

WANTED—Upholsterers—Good carpet upholsterers wanted. Apply to HOLLISTER & PHELPS, 135 and 137 Lake street, up stairs.

WANTED—Male Help—In a Real Estate office, an Agent or Clerk to act in the absence of the proprietor. Communications strictly confidential.

WANTED—Stop!—Men with energy and a small capital, desiring permanent and profitable employment. RAINFORTH & CO., Room 1, 118 Washington st.

WANTED—Carpenters—A few house carpenters, at Bridgeport, by FOX & HOWARD, 203 South Water street.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Girls—Two or three good girls to work in dining room; also a girl to do chamber work, at the St. Cloud House, 114 Franklin street.

WANTED—A first-class Cook—To one bringing good city references will be given the highest wages and steady employment. Apply immediately at 297 Michigan street, corner of Pine.

WANTED—Girl—A good, capable girl to go with a small family into the country, for the summer. Satisfactory references required. Call at 534 Wabash avenue, or address P. O. Box 1855.

WANTED—Girl—A girl to do general housework. One who can come immediately, by applying at Room No. 10, Crosby's Opera House.

WANTED—Girl—A first class dining room girl, at NATIONAL HOTEL, corner Washington and Wells streets.

WANTED—Girl—A good girl for general housework in a small family. Good references required. Apply at 163 West Washington street, between Page and Wood.

WANTED—Cook—By two in family, a first-class Cook. Must be a good washer and ironer. Call at 534 Wabash avenue, corner of Eighteenth street. None without good city references need apply.

WANTED—Cook—In the country, in a private family, a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at Room No. 5, Marine Building, on Monday, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—Housemaid—A good housemaid, Protestant preferred. Good references required. Apply at 332 Wabash avenue, between 9 and 11 in the morning.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—Two steady young men want to rent a furnished room, South side preferred. Address, stating terms and location, "X," Box 1875.

WANTED—To Rent—A gentleman desires an eligible sleeping room (unfurnished) not more than five minutes' walk from Tremont House. Address, for two days, "R C P," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—The first or second floor of a house—four or five rooms—within two miles of the Court House, (South side preferred,) for a family of three. Good references. Address, giving location, price, &c., Post Office Box 1...

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—By a single gentleman, board with room. Address "M R," P. O. Box 6636.

CHOLERA. The celebrated ... for the Cholera.

Business Chances & Offices.

TO RENT—Office—Desk room in.

TO RENT—Offices—In Miller's Block, corner of Clark and Randolph streets. Apply to ROUNDS & FOURTHLEOTTE, No. 51 Clark st.

TO RENT—Stores—Brick store No. 167 Kinzie. Apply to No. 19 Crosby's Opera House.

TO RENT—Store—Rare Chance. Store and basement No. 214 West Lake st.

TO RENT—Store—Half of store on South Clark st., near Washington st. Apply at 79 Lake st.

TO RENT—Basement—The basement of No. 144 Dearborn street. Apply to C. A. FRINK.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Cottage—A good cottage house, 18 by 40, on Sherman street, with a two story barn. Apply at 210 Sixteenth street.

FOR SALE—Three Hotels, six Saloons, two Restaurants, two Grocery Stores, two Meat Markets. Apply to G. W. FEW, 13 Dearborn st.

FOR SALE—Lease and fixtures of Grocery Store. Also stock and fixtures of another one. Apply to G. W. FEW, 13 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—One first class Restaurant, with every convenience. Also two first class Saloons, will be sold for one half their value. Apply to G. W. FEW, 13 Dearborn st.

FOR SALE—Saloon—And Billiard Rooms. One of the best in the city. Inquire at Room 16 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—Foundry—A half interest in a foundry and machine shop, well located and plenty of business. Inquire at 145 Lake street, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

FOR SALE—Chaise—A Boston made Chaise at half its value. Apply at KINMAN & MALEFYT'S Carriage Shop, 265 West Madison street.

FOR SALE—Grocery—A first-class grocery with lease and fixtures in location, will be sold immediately. Call at 109 State st.

FOR SALE—Oil Lands—To Capitalists. We have the Maple Grove estate, a valuable improved property, with oil-well actually. CHICAGO LAND OFFICE, 110 Adams st.

FOR SALE—Hardware—Hardware store and tin shop, doing a good business, about sixty miles from Chicago. Good reason given for disposing of the same. Address for particulars F. E. T., P. O. Box 3945.

FOR SALE Gig—At half its value, for want of use, a well built, stylish Gig, in perfect order. Apply at the Carriage Repository, 155 State st. D. BRAINARD.

FOR SALE—Engine A good second hand steam engine of about eight horse power. Apply to W. G. RITCHIE, 11 South LaSalle street.

FOR SALE—Patent—A four barrels farmers' kettle, Mott's patent, at 144 West Lake street.

FOR SALE—Business—A rare chance. The stock and fixtures of the best business stand on the West side, together with a long lease of the premises. For further information, address "A X," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Horse—Buggy horse for sale. Also open buggy and harness. Inquire at MORGAN'S stable, rear of Sherman House.

FOR SALE—House—One first class marble front house on West Washington street. Apply to REES & AYRES, Room 10, Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—Lots—One 25x180 on Madison, east and adjoining the Garden City House. REES & AYRES, Room 10, Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—Lots—Suitable for subdivision. REES & AYRES, Room 10, Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for a good melodeon, a second-hand piano, in perfect order. Inquire, until Tuesday next, of Dr. PALMER, at 52 grocery on South Rucker street, south of Blue Island avenue.

FOR SALE—Propeller—About 250 tons, old measurement. Apply to R. J. HACKETT, Detroit, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Market—A meat and vegetable market, one of the best in the city. Address "G," Tribune office.

FOR SALE Livery Stock—The entire livery stock, consisting of horses, carriages, harness, robes, &c. Apply to WRIGHT, proprietor of Wright's Hotel.

FOR SALE—Two desks, sitting and standing; two pairs platform scales. Can be seen at L. GARRETT'S, 39 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—Machine Shop and Land, with all the machinery, tools and patterns. For further particulars address P. O. Box No. 3365, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Freeport City Steam Mill, with four run of burrs, and all necessary machinery in complete running order. Refer parties to Rumsey Bros. & Co., of Chicago.

FOR SALE—A five years' lease of a No. 1 Steam Bakery, with new oven. Address Box 123, Post Office.

FOR SALE—Patent Shingle, Stave and Barrel Machinery. FULLER & FORD, 364 Madison street.

FOR SALE—Horses—I have just received a splendid lot of Working and Driving Horses, suitable for double or single. Can be seen at Wright House, corner of Kinzie and North State sts. M. STEVENS.

FOR SALE—Cottage—A first-class cottage house of nine rooms and basement, and lot 25x125. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 97 Washington street, room 3.

FOR SALE House—In Waukegan, a choice residence, Brick House of ten rooms, besides closets and pantries, handsome parlors. WM. HANSBROUGH, 100 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—House—Or to rent a new house of ten rooms, situated on the corner of Lasalle and Schiller street. Apply at the premises.

FOR SALE—House—The two-story house No. 345 West Adams street, containing twelve rooms. Inquire for price and terms at 51 South Water street.

FOR SALE—Horses—A pair of bay carriage horses, seven years old, perfectly sound and quiet in harness. Apply to G. A. THOMPSON, Racine, Wis.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By a respectable girl as Chambermaid and waiter. Address M. H., Tribune Office.

WANTED—Situation—Immediately, by a young man of experience as Clerk in dry goods, Yankee notions, or grocery store. Best city references given. Please address R. T., Room No. 7, M. E. Church Block.

WANTED—Situation—To go to Evanston, in a private family, two girls—one a good cook, washer and ironer; the other a second girl. Apply at 166 South Wells st.

WANTED—Situation—To Barbers—A situation in the country, by a good journeyman barber. Address, stating wages, CHAS. EDWARDS, 101 South Jefferson st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Situation—Circumstances compel a young lady of refinement and pleasing address, to obtain a situation as clerk in a store. Would not object to serve at a soda fountain, in a drug store. Address "Miss W," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Situation—As copying clerk, where good and rapid penmanship is required, by a returned soldier who has had experience in military offices. Address "ED," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—For a man, to take care of horses, drive carriage, and make himself generally useful about the premises. Address ANDREW SANDBURY, Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man of experience in the business, a situation as clerk in a retail drug store. Is free after one week. Apply at 257 West Randolph street, Chicago.

WANTED—Situation—As book-keeper, by a young man of first class habits, and expert business. Apply to Tribune Office.

WANTED—Situation—A young man desires to learn the drug business, so as to conduct a business for himself—has had some experience. Would like to go in the country. Address "J," Chicago.

WANTED—Situation—A thoroughly competent book-keeper wants a situation in a wholesale house. Young married man, of good character and habits. Good city references. Address "THOMAS," care drawer 6024, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—Situation—As housekeeper, by a woman who considers herself thoroughly competent, to take charge of a small family. Please address "HOUSEKEEPER," No. 196 South Jackson st.

WANTED—Situation—As Clerk or assistant book-keeper, by a returned soldier—a young man of good education. Address Tribune Office.

WANTED—Situation—To Lumbermen and Mill Owners. A man of experience desires a situation. Address P. O. Box 18, Kenosha, Wis.

To Rent

TO RENT—Piano Stool and Cover.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—Everywhere to sell. W. SHAW, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—GLOBE SEWING MACHINE.

WANTED—Agents—TREADLE FOR COMMON SEWING MACHINES.

WANTED—Book Agents, in every city and town. Address with stamp, H. LANSTROM & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—$2,000 a year.

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—History of the Rebellion.

WANTED—Agents—Agents to sell LLOYD'S BATTLE MAP.

WANTED—Agents—$75 a year, to sell the UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGING MACHINE.

WANTED—Agents—PAGE BROTHERS.

WANTED—Agents—$25.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—House and lot.

WANTED—A Man—With.

WANTED—We will pay.

WANTED—Bookkeepers.

WANTED—All.

WANTED—Harness.

WANTED—Safe—A.

WANTED—Brick.

WANTED—Horse.

WANTED—Enterprise.

WANTED—$1500 per year.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Two furnished rooms, with board.

BOARDING—A pleasant.

BOARDING—Persons.

BOARDING—A few.

BOARDING—A suite of.

BOARDING—A few.

BOARDING—To rent.

BOARDING—Rooms.

BOARDING—We have.

BOARDING—Two.

BOARDING—A.

BOARDING—Large.

BOARDING—A.

Wanted—Partners.

WANTED—Partner.

WANTED—Partner.

WANTED—Partner.

WANTED—Partner.

WANTED—Partner.

WANTED—Partner.

Lost.

LOST—Horse.